The BULLETIN OF THE
BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

CORRESPONDING MEMBER SCHOOLS — SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
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SOCIETIES COOPERATING

THE BULLETIN OF THE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

MAY 1953 VOL. XXIX NUMBER FOUR SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXERCISE THE 3 CONSECUTIVE DAYS
FEBRUARY 20 TO 24, 1953

JUDGMENT ABOUT
MARCH 10, 1953

AN INDUSTRIAL STEEL TOWN

WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES

AUTHOR—ROGER WILLCOX, assistant to Mr. Clarence S. Stein, F.A.I.A., during the latter's work of the past year and a half as Coordinator and Director of Planning for the new community of Kitimat in British Columbia. Mr. Willcox holds a Master's degree in City Planning from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A site for a new steel mill has been selected in New England, and in connection with it the management and government authorities have decided to promote a new community some four miles away from the plant site to provide homes for the employees. The plan for this new community is the subject of this study.

The plant will be built in stages and when fully developed will employ approximately 4,000 persons. Based on this, and allowing for an additional 1,000 employees in nearby light industry, an ultimate population of about 40,000 is anticipated. It would have between 7,000 and 11,000 homes.

You are to make a preliminary study for a plan for the town, and indicate schematically on the accompanying map the location and extent of each kind of land use, all highways and major streets. (The roads shown on the accompanying map may be altered with the exception of the main east-west highway.) The prevailing winds are northwest to west in winter and southwest to west in summer.

The areas and elements of the preliminary study to be included are the following:

A. **Service Center,** approximately two square miles for light industry, wholesale and automotive uses.

B. **City Center,** about one-half square mile for the main shopping, business, civic and cultural center of the community.

C. **Neighborhoods,** each providing homes for 1,400 to 2,000 families at an average density including streets, of four families per acre. Including parks and other accessory land uses, each neighborhood will require about a square mile of usable land.

D. **Neighborhood Centers,** one per neighborhood, about ten acres in size, providing local daily shopping and community facilities.

E. **Parks and Protective Greenbelts,** a system of parks, reservations and open land protective areas surrounding the entire community.

F. **School Sites,** to include two elementary schools of about 500 pupil capacity per neighborhood on sites of about ten acres each; four Junior High Schools for about 800 pupils each on sites of about 20 acres each; and two High Schools for about 1,500 pupils each on sites of 50 acres or more each. One High School should adjoin the City Center and be designed for use as part of the major community center.

G. **Health Center,** centrally located but secluded ten acre site for the hospital and accompanying facilities.

The principal types of roads to be considered are:

a) **Through Highways,** with limited access and designed for high speed travel, linking major parts of the community.

b) **Major Streets,** between parts of centers and neighborhoods, serving as "collectors" for the minor residential streets which are to be designed to discourage through traffic. Minor residential streets need not be shown.

The general objective is to design a land use plan for the community that will help to make the town a pleasant, safe, economical and convenient place in which to live and do business. The plan must provide space for all forseeable land requirements in advance, while the site is still undeveloped.

The thinking, behind the land use plan, should be considered on a human scale. People live in a town; they do not look at it from an airplane. You should first think about convenience to people in the location of the major parts of the town, the Centers and Neighborhoods. Then consider such matters as convenience, pleasant and safe access from homes to schools, parks and shopping centers; the road grades for streets to avoid steep slopes and expensive cuts and fills; the gravity sewer system. Your design of the general land use plan will be judged on the basis of how thoughtfully you have considered matters of this sort, and particularly the following:

1) Degree to which the plan offers a spacious and convenient setting for good living.
2) An economical, safe and convenient major circulation system.
3) Judicious separation of incompatible land uses.
4) Imaginative use of terrain.

While the main elements of the problem are contained in the foregoing program, a better understanding of the functions and limitations of the development of a new community may be gained through the supplementary data which accompanies this program. It is included as background and reference material only.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plot plan indicating main arteries of communication, areas zoned for different use, and location of elements listed in program.
2. Birdseye view at 50 feet to the inch, indicating one neighborhood center, the masses and relative relationship of buildings to it, including a few of the adjacent residential buildings. The center selected must be identified on the map.

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MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS PROBLEM ARE STATED IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953. A COPY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL TOWN PLANNING

Prepared by Roger Willcox and edited for students participating in Whitney Warren Prize Problem, 1952-1953.

1. THE TOWN PLAN AS A WHOLE

The objective of the new community is the industrial success of the plant. That success will depend on the degree to which workers are content that they like living and working in this place. These people must have suitable and satisfactory homes in a good community environment.

Some of the principles of good community planning which appear appropriate for this new community are indicated in the following paragraphs. They have been set forth as a guide by the Town Planning Consultant, and should be deviated from only for good and sufficient reason.

It might be said that family needs above all else form the basis of the plan. It is the family man, whose wife and children have a desirable home in a community they like, who throws out his anchor and stays. Thus, the table of population characteristics assumes that 90% of the workers will bring their families with them.

The ultimate maximum size of the town will be controlled by limiting the use of open land areas around the town, through dedication to public use and deed restrictions. So utilities and services in this town can be efficiently designed to serve not more than about 10,000 people.

POPULATION—CHARACTERISTICS

Certain characteristics of the future town population which affect planning have been estimated on the basis of experience with other new communities in North America. A well-planned new community will generally attract the younger couples and individuals because they have not so firmly established homes for themselves. There will be more children and fewer older people than usually found in established communities.

Making allowances for these factors, the ultimate population characteristics of the community have been estimated as follows:

Employed persons total: 11,100

Single individuals, not heads of families 10% 1,100

Families without children (initially 33⅓% ultimately 20%) 2,000

Families with children:

Total all children under 18*: 20,000

School age children—only

9 to 13 years (grades 4-8) 4,000

14 to 17 years (grades 9-12) 2,500

Total Population (based on above factors): 40,000

Note: *The total number of children is based on an ultimate average per family between 1.5 minimum to 2.1 maximum.

POPULATION—INCOME

The lowest paid employees of the steel mill earn at least $3,200 a year; the average will be more than $3,600. About five per cent of the employees will be supervisors and executives earning over $5,000 annually. Service employees in the community will earn generally less than the industrial employees.

2. PRINCIPAL AREAS OF THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS

The Industrial Area:

Heavy industry, primarily the steel mill, is concentrated in a four square mile area having a surrounding protective belt averaging two miles in width. Here noisy, smoky and dirty industrial activity are concentrated in an area served by railroad, highway and seaport transportation facilities. The protective belt will be primarily reserved for woodland and occasional farming activities, but portions of it may be utilized for later light industry expansion and storage yard purposes.

The Service Center Area:

Nearer the town, served by the railroad and a good road connection to the main highway, will be an area of one to two square miles for light industrial plants and service enterprises for wholesaling and storage, lumber and building materials, laundry and dry-cleaning establishments; automotive sales, repair and service. This is a secondary employment center of the town. The Service Center also has a small retail area, featuring a few stores and a cafeteria for use by people working in the Center.

City Center Area:

Conveniently located to serve all residential areas. The City Center will gather together all the activities of the city as a whole. It should combine with the main shopping center and business center, the civic center and the cultural center. Each of these can fully preserve its individual functions and distinct character—and yet be sufficiently close to the others to permit easy walking from one to another.

Nearby should be the main high school center of the town, providing not only for students, but also for adult recreation and leisure time activities on evenings and week-ends. And not too far away should be the hospital, health and medical care center.

The Neighborhoods:

The residential areas of the community should be organized in neighborhoods each built around two or more elementary schools and a neighborhood Center.

The number of homes in each neighborhood is primarily governed by the need for an efficient sized neighborhood Center, with secondary considerations being the development program of the community as a whole and such natural restrictions as may be imposed by topography.

The residential portions of the neighborhood should be designed to meet the requirements of young families with young children. Within each neighborhood there can be a variety of types and sizes of houses, including some lots for individual building as well as areas for large-scale development of both free-standing houses and the less expensive row houses and garden apartment developments for low grade. A site including some 40 acres of relatively level land should be set aside for this school. The high school facilities should be located on a site containing at least 50 acres of relatively level land. The main senior high school, which should be located in accordance with the principles of densities in relation to community facilities. The sewer system should be thought of as a gravity flow proposition;

As a guide for optimum densities balancing good living conditions and costs of utilities, it is suggested that per gross acre of residential land in the neighborhood (excluding parks, shopping center, school playgrounds,

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Making allowances for these factors, the ultimate population characteristics of the community have been estimated as follows:

Employed persons total:		11,000
Single individuals, not heads of families: 10%	1,100	
Families without children (initially 33%, ultimately 20% of all families)	2,000	
Families with children	7,900	
Total all children under 18*:		20,000
School age children only		
5-13 years (grades 1-8)	9,000	
14-17 years (grades 9-12)	4,500	
Total Population (based on above factors):		40,000

Note:
*The total number of children is based on an ultimate average per family between 1.5 minimum to 2.1 maximum.

POPULATION—INCOME

The lowest paid employees of the steel mill earn at least $3,200 a year; the average will be more than $3,600. About five per cent of the employees will be supervisors and executives earning over $5,000 annually. Service employees in the community will earn generally less than the industrial employees.

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Nearby should be the main high school center of the town, providing not only for students, but also for adult recreation and leisure time activities on evenings and week-ends. And not too far away should be the hospital, health and medical care center.

The Neighborhoods:

The residential areas of the community should be organized in neighborhoods each built around two or more elementary schools and a neighborhood Center.

The number of homes in each neighborhood is primarily governed by the need for an efficient sized neighborhood Center, with secondary considerations being the development program of the community as a whole, and such natural restrictions as may be imposed by topography.

The residential portions of the neighborhood should be designed to meet the requirements of young families with young children. Within each neighborhood there can be a variety of types and sizes of houses, including some lots for individual building as well as areas for large-scale development of both free-standing houses and the less expensive row houses and garden apartment developments.

As a guide for optimum densities, balancing good living conditions and costs of utilities, it is suggested that per gross acre of residential land in the neighborhood (excluding parks, shopping center, school playgrounds,

etc.) there be not more than three single-family dwellings, or five twin and duplex dwellings, or eight row and apartment dwellings, as the case may be. Housing types may be combined in accordance with a definite pattern of densities in relation to community facilities. The sewer system should be thought of as a gravity flow proposition; with homes that cannot connect to it limited to single-family units on lots of at least 70 foot frontage served by septic tanks.

Neighborhoods should be reasonably compact, to provide a closer physical relationship between their components. This has both psychological and economic justification. Homes should be grouped around the intensively developed public partk, playground and school sites forming the central greens around and through which flows the life of the neighborhood community. Preferably, use should be made of unbuildable and uneconomic land to separate neighborhoods.

The Neighborhood Center:

The neighborhood center is designed and located primarily for service to residents of the neighborhood. It is the focus of community life, and symbol of neighborhood unity. It is a forum, a place of peaceful and friendly gathering, a place for political discussions, but above all it is the market place for daily shopping requirements and an educational-recreational center for the community that will work in a practical way, efficiently and safely.

It brings together: (1) a school (elementary, junior high or senior high) with a wing or section designed for dual use as a community center and including a branch library, the neighborhood health center, craft rooms and leisure time facilities, (2) commercially operated facilities including stores for daily shopping requirements, recreation facilities such as bowling, billiards, pool, and club rooms for rent.

Commercial shopping center requirements in the neighborhood should be strictly limited. Competition by reason of stores in other nearby neighborhoods and the City Center will assist in keeping prices in line. An oversupply of store space in neighborhoods will benefit nobody, will only lead to vacant stores and undesirable land uses.

Exclusive of school space requirements (see below) and any park areas adjoining, each neighborhood center will need a site of from 6 to 10 acres.

The Parks and Protective Greenbelts:

Within and surrounding all areas of the town, protecting them from undesirable influences and providing places for recreation and outdoor living generally, there should be a comprehensive system of playgrounds, parks, reservations and areas generally restricted to agricultural and forestry land uses.

The School System:

In new communities it is possible to plan excellent sites for optimum sized schools, and reserve them until they are needed. The major types of schools anticipated are: Kindergarten through 6th grade elementary schools, Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools. In isolated portions of neighborhoods, small kindergarten through 3rd grade schools may be used so that the younger children would not have to walk more than a half-mile.

The elementary schools should be planned to serve a school age population of 300 to 500 within a walking distance of a half-mile. This provides from two to three classes per grade. A site including some 10 acres of level land should be reserved for the school and accompanying outdoor school and neighborhood recreation facilities.

Junior High School sites should be planned to serve an ultimate school age population of from 600 to 800 students within a walking distance of one mile. Sites with from 15 to 25 acres of relatively level land should be selected.

The main senior high school, which should be located adjacent to the city center, should be designed to serve from 1,000 to 1,500 pupils living within a walking distance of two miles or close to public transportation (bus lines). A site containing at least 50 acres of relatively level land should be set aside for this school. The high school facilities in this new town should be designed for dual uses by the community at large—particularly major craft rooms, the auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, and outdoor recreation facilities.

The maximum school sizes should not be exceeded, especially for elementary schools, because too large schools tend to create impersonality and a mechanistic atmosphere. The large minimum sizes for high schools are recommended because in them teen-agers can be offered a far more stimulating program of activities and a greater variety of equipment than is possible in small schools.

The Health System:

The hospital should serve the community from a convenient but quite central location. This should be planned for about 200 beds on a site of at least ten acres.

Connected with the hospital building will be a medical-dental building providing central offices for all doctors and dentists serving the community. This portion of the hospital structure should be convenient to pedestrians walking from the city center area and also to the adjunct services of the hospital, the X-ray, laboratory and treatment facilities.

In the neighborhoods space should be assigned in the neighborhood community school for various neighborhood health unit services such as baby clinics, dietary instruction and periodic chest X-rays and vaccinations provided by school nurses and public health officials.

Leisure Time Facilities:

In addition to commercial recreation facilities and community playground and park facilities in and around the schools, there should be provision for larger reservations for such activities as golf, drive-in-theatre, bathing and boating, picnics and camping. These reservations should be part of the protective open land areas surrounding the more intensively developed portions of the community. An airport reservation should be considered if topography permits.

To supply an eventual need found in every established community, sites must also be set aside for a variety of semi-public and private establishments—churches, private schools, institutions of all descriptions and clubs. Two kinds of sites are needed: (1) a central area within or adjoining the city center for future use by such city-wide organizations as the Elks, Masons, Y. M. C. A., and (2) a number of smaller sites suitable for churches, private and parochial schools, rest homes and the like. Some of these should be adjacent to neighborhood centers and others should be convenient to good local road connections.

The Commercial Facilities:

The commercial consultant for this town has recommended on the basis of anticipated income per family, typical spending habits in New England and efficient sizes and business volumes that each neighborhood center should contain about five and definitely not more than

ate, there be not more than three single-family dwellings, or five twin and duplex dwellings, or eight row and apartment dwellings, as the case may be. Housing types may be combined in accordance with a definite pattern of densities in relation to community facilities. The sewer system should be thought of as a gravity flow proposition; with homes that cannot connect to it limited to single family units on lots of at least 70 foot frontage served by septic tanks.

Neighborhoods should be reasonably compact, to provide a closer physical relationship between their components. This has both psychological and economic justification. Homes should be grouped around the intensively developed public park, playground and school sites forming the central greens around and through which flows the life of the neighborhood community. Preferably, use should be made of unbuildable and uneconomic land to separate neighborhoods.

The Neighborhood Center:

The neighborhood center is designed and located primarily for services to residents of the neighborhood. It is the focus of community life, and symbol of neighborhood unity. It is a forum, a place of peaceful and friendly gathering, a place for political discussions, but above all it is the market place for daily shopping requirements and an educational, recreational center for the community that will work in a practical way, efficiently and safely.

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Commercial shopping center requirements in the neighborhood should be strictly limited. Competition by reason of stores in other nearby neighborhoods and the City Center will assist in keeping prices in line. An oversupply of store space in neighborhoods will benefit nobody, will only lead to vacant stores and undesirable land uses.

Exclusive of school space requirements (see below) and any park areas adjoining, each neighborhood center will need a site of from 5 to 10 acres.

The Parks and Protective Greenbelts:

Within and surrounding all areas of the town, protecting them from undesirable influences and providing places for recreation and outdoor living generally, there should be a comprehensive system of playgrounds, parks, reservations and areas generally restricted to agricultural and forestry land uses.

The School System:

In new communities it is possible to plan excellent sites for optimum sized schools, and reserve them until they are needed. The major types of schools anticipated are: Kindergarten through 6th grade elementary schools, Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools in isolated portions of neighborhoods, small kindergarten through 3rd grade schools may be used so that the younger children would not have to walk more than a half-mile.

The elementary schools should be planned to serve a school age population of 300 to 500 within a walking distance of a half-mile. This provides from two to three classes per grade. A site including some 10 acres of level land should be reserved for the school and accompanying outdoor school and neighborhood recreation facilities.

Junior High School sites should be planned to serve an ultimate school age population of from 600 to 800 students within a walking distance of one mile. Sites within from 15 to 25 acres of relatively level land should be selected.

The main senior high school, which should be located adjacent to the city center, should be designed to serve from 1,000 to 1,500 pupils living within a walking distance of two miles or close to public transportation (bus lines). A site containing at least 50 acres of relatively level land should be set aside for this school. The high school facilities in this new town should be designed for dual uses by the community at large—particularly major craft rooms, the auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, and outdoor recreation facilities.

The maximum school sizes should not be exceeded, especially for elementary schools, because too large schools tend to create impersonality and a mechanistic atmosphere. The large minimum sizes for high schools are recommended because in them teen-agers can be offered a far more stimulating program of activities and a greater variety of equipment than is possible in small schools.

The Health System:

The hospital should serve the community from a convenient but quite central location. This should be planned for about 200 beds on a site of at least ten acres.

Connected with the hospital building will be a medical-dental building providing central offices for all doctors and dentists serving the community. This portion of the hospital structure should be convenient to pedestrians walking from the city center area and also to the adjunct services of the hospital, the X-ray, laboratory and treatment facilities.

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Leisure Time Facilities:

In addition to commercial recreation facilities and community playground and park facilities in and around the schools, there should be provision for larger reservations for such activities as golf, drive-in-theatre, bathing and boating, picnics and camping. These reservations should be part of the protective open land areas surrounding the more intensively developed portions of the community. An airport reservation should be considered if topography permits.

To supply an eventual need found in every established community, sites must also be set aside for a variety of semi-public and private establishments—churches, private schools, institutions of all description and clubs. Two kinds of sites are needed: (1) a central area within or adjoining the city center for future use by such city-wide organizations as the Elks, Masons, Y. M. C. A., and (2) a number of smaller sites suitable for churches, private and parochial schools, rest homes and the like. Some of these should be adjacent to neighborhood centers and others should be convenient to good local road connections.

The Commercial Facilities:

The commercial consultant for this town has recommended on the basis of anticipated income per family, typical spending habits in New England and efficient sizes and business volumes that each neighborhood center should contain about five and definitely not more than

[illegible] store [illegible] catering to the daily shopping [illegible] food, hardware, [illegible] drug [illegible], beauty, shoe repair [illegible] a few small medical [illegible] offices. He has suggested that the neighbor[illegible] also provide some commercial [illegible] one for bowling with [illegible] alleys.

In the city center commercial area he has recommended from ten to twelve square feet of store shopping space per capita, providing primarily for the more specialized shopping requirements for general merchandise, clothing, furniture and the miscellaneous service and specialty shops that cannot survive in the neighborhood centers. In the town center would also be found most of the theaters and [illegible] commercial recreation [illegible], the banks and general office space.

In the service center the retail store floor space per capita would be estimated at about three square feet. [illegible] automobile sales and service [illegible] a few minor retail shops serving [illegible] working in the center. Establishments in the [illegible] area that forms most of the center would be [illegible] to retail goods and services produced or [illegible].

Not confined to any of these centers would be a number of [illegible] commercial sites [illegible] filling stations [illegible] repair [illegible] should be [illegible] people.

[illegible] utility areas.

[illegible] three principal municipal utility [illegible] but minor space requirements [illegible] maintenance [illegible] a sewage disposal plant site, and an area for disposal of [illegible]

3. PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULATION IN THE TOWN:

In planning new communities it is possible to design into the layout a degree of separation of [illegible] streets designed exclusively for light [illegible] meet pedestrian [illegible]

The following types of circulation [illegible]

and cul-de-sacs; bicycle paths and pedestrian walks. Major highways; between centers of development. Minor streets serve as "collectors" for minor residential streets and link parts of centers together. Pedestrian walks should connect by the shortest possible routes the major origins and destinations of pedestrian travel, and all highway crossings should be avoided.

Off-street parking, particularly for automobiles but also for trucks and buses, should be provided so that the costly and dangerous utilization of highway and major street pavements for parking can be eliminated. At least three square feet of parking should be provided for each square foot of commercial store floor space in the shopping centers.

The bus system should be considered when designing the major street and highway system, so that without the devious routing all residential areas will be conveniently located with respect to bus lines that take their passengers promptly to their destinations. The [illegible] should be fairly close to the main bus line interchange point.

As an example of how the various kinds of circulation can be separated, the shopping centers might be designed with stores facing each other across a central court [illegible] with automobile off-street parking [illegible] behind the stores.

4. OPERATIONAL ASSUMPTIONS:

In this new community it is considered essential to coordinate the activities of all interested public and private agencies to ensure the successful development of [illegible] the commercial facilities which will [illegible] due to the development of the community [illegible] with boundaries [illegible] gross site [illegible] the City [illegible] including all of the town and the [illegible]

[illegible] recommendations covering all these [illegible] presented for the town [illegible] after intensive investigation and [illegible] As the [illegible]

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS PROBLEM ARE STATED IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953. A COPY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

seven square feet of store floor area per capita; catering to the **daily** shopping requirements for food, hardware, drugs, eating and drinking, barber, beauty, shoe repair and laundry, and perhaps including a few small medical and dental offices. He has suggested that the neighborhood center facilities also provide some commercial recreation facilities, in particular one for bowling with four to six alleys.

In the city center commercial area he has recommended from ten to twelve square feet of store shopping space per capita, providing primarily for the more occasional shopping requirements for general merchandise, clothing, furniture and the miscellaneous service and specialty shops that cannot survive in the neighborhood centers. In the city center would also be found most, if not all, of the theatres and major commercial recreation facilities, the banks and general office space.

In the service center the retail store floor space per capita should be estimated at about three square feet, devoted to such items as automobile sales and service, hardware for builders and a few minor retail shops serving people working in the center. Establishments in the light industrial area, that forms most of the center, would be permitted to retail goods and services produced on the premises.

Not confined to any of these centers would be a number of special commercial sites for such uses as hotels, motels and trailer parking, a funeral parlor, boat repair and storage. And scattered around near strategic road locations should be a large number of gasoline stations, the total number of which should be held down to about one per thousand people.

Utility Areas:

There should be three principal municipal utility areas in addition to such obvious but minor space requirements as fire and police stations, municipal hall, maintenance and eqiupment shops and the like; a water reservoir area, a sewage disposal plant site, and an area for disposal of garbage and refuse—presumably by sanitary fill methods.

3. PRINCIPLES OF CIRCULATION IN THE TOWN:

In planning new communities it is possible to design into the layout a degree of separation of function which cannot be achieved in existing communities laid out on such mechanical plans as the gridiron. This separation of function between circulation ways not only promotes safety but also reduces costs of construction and maintenance—for instance streets designed exclusively for light residential travel need not be as wide or as heavily paved as main highways. And utility systems can be simplified and designed for stage construction to meet predetermined load factors.

Different standards for the design and location of the following types of circulation ways should therefore be established and used to guide the plan: railroads, major highways, major streets; minor residential roads, lanes and cul-de-sacs; bicycle paths and pedestrian walks. Major highways between centers of development. Major streets serve as "collectors" for minor residential streets and link parts of centers together. Pedestrian walks should connect by the shortest possible routes the major origins and destinations of pedestrian travel, and all highway crossings should be avoided.

Off-street parking, particularly for automobiles but also for trucks and buses, should be provided so that the costly and dangerous utilization of highway and major street pavements for parking can be eliminated. At least three square feet of parking should be provided for each square foot of commercial store floor space in the shopping centers.

The bus system should be considered when designing the major street and highway system, so that without too devious routing all residential areas will be conveniently located with respect to bus lines that take their passengers promptly to their destinations. The bus depot should be fairly close to the main bus line interchange point.

As an example of how the various kinds of circulation can be separated, the shopping centers might be designed with stores facing each other across a central open park or mall, with automobile off-street parking areas "behind" the stores.

4. OPERATIONAL ASSUMPTIONS:

In this new community it is considered essential to coordinate the activities of all interested public and private agencies to ensure the successful development of the town. Positive land use controls would be applied by restrictive covenants; different ones being placed on each major kind of area—residential, commercial and industrial. Parks and open spaces would be dedicated for various purposes to the appropriate public authorities. Land under the commercial facilities which will, of course, sharply increase in value due to the development of the community as a whole should be held in trust for the benefit of the entire community, with proprietors leasing buildings or land on a percentage of gross sales basis. And through cooperation with existing local and state agencies, a local municipal government headed by a manager is contemplated with offices in the City Center and boundaries including all of the town and the industrial area.

General recommendations covering all these "functional" matters have been prepared by the town planning consultant after intensive investigation and conferences with all interested parties. Now as soon as the staff of managers and superintendents, who will initially operate the town's facilities can be assembled, the precise arrangements for legal, administrative and community building design will be worked out. As the "physical" plan for the town is prepared, special assumptions governing its operation should be noted, for review with those developing the functional or operational plans.

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WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES

AN INDUSTRIAL STEEL TOWN

AUTHOR - ROGER WILLCOX, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - MARCH 24, 1953

GIORGIO CAVAGLIERI
ARTHUR S. DOUGLASS, JR.
M. MILTON GLASS
DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN
MAURICE SORNIK
CLARENCE STEIN

PARTICIPANTS:
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY M. MILTON GLASS

BEFORE EXAMINING THE SUBMISSIONS FOR THIS EXERCISE, THE MEMBERS OF THE JURY DISCUSSED AMONG THEMSELVES THE GENERAL PRINCIPALS TO BE OBSERVED IN PLANNING ANY NEW COMMUNITY, AND PARTICULARLY ONE CONTEMPLATED BY THE PROGRAM. THEY NOTED THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AREAS AND ELEMENTS CALLED FOR UNDER ITEMS "A" THROUGH "G", AS WELL AS THOSE FOR HIGHWAYS AND MAJOR STREETS, AND AGREED THAT THE PROGRAM TOGETHER WITH THE "SUPPLEMENTARY DATA" CONSTITUTED A VERY LUCID STATEMENT OF THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF AN IDEAL COMMUNITY. THEY ALSO NOTED AND AGREED WITH THE PROGRAM'S STATEMENT OF THE BASIS ON WHICH THE DESIGNS WERE TO BE JUDGED, I.E., ON HOW THOUGHTFULLY THE STUDENT HAD CONSIDERED SUCH MATTERS AS THE CONVENIENCE TO PEOPLE IN THE LOCATION OF THE MAJOR PARTS OF THE TOWN, THE CENTERS AND NEIGHBORHOODS; PLEASANT AND SAFE ACCESS FROM HOMES TO SCHOOLS, PARKS SHOPPING CENTERS; GRADES OF STREETS AND ROADS; AND THE FOUR ITEMS NOTED PARTICULARLY, VIZ.:

1. DEGREE TO WHICH THE PLAN OFFERS A SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT SETTING FOR GOOD LIVING.
2. AN ECONOMICAL, SAFE AND CONVENIENT MAJOR CIRCULATION SYSTEM.
3. JUDICIOUS SEPARATION OF INCOMPATIBLE LAND USES.
4. IMAGINATIVE USE OF TERRAIN.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE FOREGOING CONSIDERATIONS, IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE SUBMISSIONS WERE FOR THE MOST PART VERY DISAPPOINTING TO THE JURY. THE SOLUTIONS GENERALLY INDICATED INSUFFICIENT GROUNDING OF THE STUDENTS IN THE PRINCIPALS OF SOUND TOWN-PLANNING TECHNIQUES. MANY OF THE PLANS REVEALED EITHER IGNORANCE OF, OR INDIFFERENCE TO THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF "A PLEASANT, SAFE ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE AND DO BUSINESS", AS THE PROGRAM DESCRIBED IT -- NOT A FEW EVEN PLACING THE SERVICE CENTER ATHWART THE MAIN EAST-WEST HIGHWAY AND AT THE VERY ENTRANCE TO THE HEART OF THE COMMUNITY! FEW STUDENTS PAID MUCH ATTENTION TO INTER-NEIGHBORHOOD AND INTRA-NEIGHBORHOOD CIRCULATION; MANY DISREGARDED THE LIMITATIONS OF THE BROKEN TERRAIN IN PLANNING THEIR RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS AND THE CIVIC CENTER, NOR DID THEY TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPLOITING THE ADVANTAGES FOR VIEW AND RECREATION WHICH THE RUGGED TERRAIN AFFORDED. IN SOME INSTANCES THE PLANS MIGHT EVEN HAVE BEEN DESIGNED FOR FLAT TOPOGRAPHY RATHER THAN THE SITE SHOWN ON THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

ANOTHER ELEMENT OF THE PROGRAM WHICH THE JURY FELT WAS GENERALLY ONLY POORLY HANDLED WAS THE PLAN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER. THE SUPPLEMENTARY DATA CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THIS SHOULD BE A CENTRAL FORUM, A MEETING PLACE FOR THE INHABITANTS WHERE THEY COULD CARRY ON THEIR ROLES AS CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS, AND WHERE THE RECREATION AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH THE SHOPPING AND OTHER BUSINESS PURSUITS. THE FACT THAT THE PROGRAM CALLED FOR A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THIS AREA SHOULD HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT CLUE TO ITS IMPORTANCE AND WARRANTED CLOSER STUDY AND BETTER PRESENTATIONS OF THE SOLUTIONS.

THE PLANNING OF NEW RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THE REBUILDING OF EXISTING CROWDED URBAN AREAS IS A PRESSING NEED TODAY, AND WILL BECOME OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT STUDENTS NOW IN ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS THOROUGHLY PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE TASKS AHEAD OF THEM IN THIS FIELD. THEY WOULD DO WELL TO SPEND MORE TIME ON PROBLEMS OF THIS TYPE AND IN THE STUDY OF THE MANY EXAMPLES OF GOOD TOWN AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING BEING DONE IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES BY CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS, SO THAT THEY WILL BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE CRITERIA FOR THE WELL ORGANIZED MODERN COMMUNITY, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AND THUS BE ABLE TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE RANKS OF THOSE WHO WILL BE CALLED UPON TO CREATE PLEASANT AND EFFICIENT PHYSICAL PATTERNS FOR OUR COMMUNITIES.

THE JURY SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME ON THE SUBMISSIONS, FINALLY CHOOSING THE FIVE PREMIATED DESIGNS AFTER CAREFULLY WEIGHING THEIR RELATIVE MERITS AND DEFICIENCIES. THE DETERMINATION OF THE ORDER OF PRIZES WAS MOST DIFFICULT BUT THE FINAL CHOICES WERE UNANIMOUSLY AGREED UPON.

D.A.HINSHAW, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - FIRST PRIZE: THIS PLAN INDICATES AN APPRECIATION FOR THE TOPOGRAPHY IN THE POSITION AND SHAPE OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS; THE NEIGHBORHOODS ARE INTELLIGENTLY DISPOSED ABOUT THE CIVIC CENTER; AND THE INTER-NEIGHBORHOOD CIRCULATION IS WELL DEVELOPED. THERE WAS SOME CRITICISM IN THE JURY OF THE FACT THAT THIS STUDENT DID NOT INDICATE THE MAJOR NEIGHBORHOOD CIRCULATION, I.E., THE COLLECTOR ROADS WITHIN EACH NEIGHBORHOOD AND TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, BUT THE OVERALL GOOD QUALITIES OF THE PLAN WON THE APPROVAL OF THE JURY. THE DISPOSITION OF THE SCHOOLS, THE HOSPITAL AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN IS GOOD. THE VIEW FROM THE HIGHWAY WOULD BE PLEASANT AND INVITING. THE LOCATION OF THE SERVICE CENTER SOUTH OF THE HIGHWAY, THOUGH PERHAPS TOO FAR TO THE EAST, IS ACCEPTABLE.

J.KELLEY, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - SECOND PRIZE: WHILE THIS PLAN IS REASONABLY SATISFACTORY WITH REGARD TO DISPOSITION OF NEIGHBORHOODS, THERE IS NO CLEAR INDICATION OF HOW THE STUDENT PROPOSED TO FIT THE TOWN INTO THE TOPOGRAPHY. HIS DRAWING IS MORE IN THE NATURE OF A DIAGRAM RATHER THAN A DEVELOPED PLAN FOR LAND USE. IT WAS AWARDED SECOND PRIZE BECAUSE, WHILE ONLY A DIAGRAM, THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS TOWN AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS TO THE CIVIC CENTER. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW PROBLEMS THAT PRESENTED A WELL-ORGANIZED SCHEME FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, GIVING ATTENTION TO THE PROGRAM'S SUGGESTION THAT THIS BE A CENTER FOR GATHERING OF RESIDENTS IN THEIR SHOPPING, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY THAT ONE OF THE SCHOOLS BE RELATED TO THE CENTER SO THAT THE AUDITORIUM AND OTHER NON-STRICTLY EDUCATIONAL ROOMS OF THE SCHOOL, SUCH AS THE CRAFTROOMS AND THE AUDITORIUM COULD BE USED BY ADULTS IN THE EVENINGS.

C.H.PASEUR, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - THIRD PLACE: A TOWN PLAN, WHICH WERE IT NOT FOR THE FACT THAT THE SERVICE AREA IS SEPARATED BY THE HIGHWAY FROM THE LIGHT INDUSTRY AREA, IS QUITE PLAUSIBLE. IN FACT, MANY OF THE JURY FELT THAT THE LOCATION OF THE CIVIC CENTER CLOSE TO THE EAST-WEST HIGHWAY IS A VERY GOOD SOLUTION AFFORDING A "WINDOW ON THE TOWN TO TRAVELLERS ON THE HIGHWAY". IT ALSO PLACES THE CIVIC CENTER, WHICH IS TO BE THE PRINCIPAL SHOPPING CENTER OF THE TOWN, AT A POINT WHERE IT WOULD COMMAND THE GREATEST TRANSIENT TRADE. THE GENERAL ROAD SYSTEM OF THE TOWN WOULD MAKE THE TRAFFIC PATTERN EASILY MANAGEABLE AND BUS TRANSPORTATION COULD BE DEVELOPED TO SERVE ALL NEIGHBORHOODS IN TRAVELING FROM THE RESIDENCES TO THE CIVIC CENTER AND TO THE STEEL MILL, THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE WEAKNESSES IN THIS SOLUTION, WHICH PROBABLY KEPT IT FROM A HIGHER AWARD, ARE THE RATHER ARBITRARILY SHAPED NEIGHBORHOODS WHICH DO NOT CONFORM TO THE NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY -- FOR INSTANCE, NEIGHBORHOOD #4 HAS AS ITS SOUTH BORDER A STRAIGHT LINE, WHICH WOULD NOT BE SO IF THE CONTOURS WERE RESPECTED; AND THE POOR LOCATION OF THE SERVICE CENTER ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HIGHWAY, THUS NEEDLESSLY SETTING UP AN UNSIGHTLY BARRIER BETWEEN THE HIGHWAY AND THE TOWN.

J.J.DASEK, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - FOURTH PLACE: IN THIS CASE THE STUDENT ATTEMPTED TO LIMIT HIS DEVELOPMENT TO EASY BUILDABLE AREAS, BUT IN SO DOING HE PERMITTED THE PLAN TO BECOME TOO FRAGMENTIZED. THIS WOULD THUS RESULT IN AN UNECONOMICAL INCREASE IN UTILITIES AND POOR INTERNAL ROAD CIRCULATION. THERE IS AN EXCESSIVE AMOUNT OF ROADS WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE STUDENT'S BELIEF THAT ALL ROADS SHOWN ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP HAD TO BE RETAINED, DESPITE THE PROGRAM'S CLEAR STATEMENT THAT ONLY THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO THE PLANT NEED BE RETAINED. THE LOCATION OF THE SERVICE CENTER IN THE EXTREME SOUTHWEST CORNER IS EXCELLENT. THE LOCATION OF THE CIVIC CENTER IS ALSO SATISFACTORY. THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER IS POOR BOTH IN CONCEPTION AND PRESENTATION. THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO HAVE THE STUDENTS SO DEVELOP THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER THAT PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION TO THE SHOPS AND THE OTHER FACILITIE IN THIS AREA WOULD NOT BE CUT UP AND INTERFERRED WITH BY STREETS AND PARKING, BUT THIS SUBMISSION DOES QUITE THE CONTRARY.

D.B.WINES, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - FIFTH PLACE: ALTHOUGH THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS TO THE CIVIC CENTER IS ADEQUATE IN THIS SUBMISSION, THE PLAN OTHERWISE IS FAULTY. THE HOSPITAL AND HEALTH CENTER IS FAR TOO REMOTE FROM THE CIVIC CENTER, IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT IN THE "SUPPLEMENTARY DATA" THAT THIS CENTER WAS TO INCLUDE OFFICES FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS, AND THAT THE WHOLE AREA WAS TO BE WITHIN CONVENIENT WALKING DISTANCE FOR PEOPLE WHO WOULD BE IN THE CIVIC CENTER FOR BUSINESS, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PURSUITS. SETTING THE WHOLE TOWN AS FAR BACK FROM THE HIGHWAY AS THIS SCHEME HAS IT, WOULD NOT MAKE FOR AN INTERESTING APPROACH -- IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER TO PLACE THE CIVIC CENTER CLOSE TO THE HIGHWAY WITH THE PARK AREA WITHIN THE CENTER OF THE TOWN AS DID THE THIRD PLACE WINNER. PLACING THE SERVICE CENTER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HIGHWAY WAS CRITICIZED BECAUSE IN THAT POSITION IT CONFRONTS THE PASSING TRAVELLER WITH THE TOWN'S MOST UNATTRACTIVE ELEMENT AND ALSO BECAUSE IT DIVIDES THIS COMMERCIAL AREA IN TWO, THUS PRESENTING OBVIOUS DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNICATION AND CIRCULATION BETWEEN ITS PARTS. THE PLAN OF THE NEIGH BORHOOD CENTER IS QUITE GOOD AND THE HANDLING OF THIS PART OF THE PROBLEM HELPED CONSIDERABLY TO PLACE THIS SUBMISSION.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

5 PLACES 54 SUBMISSIONS

OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE: J.KELLEY, 2ND PLACE, SECOND PRIZE, C.H.PASEUR 3RD PLACE, D.B.WINES, 5TH PLACE.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: D.A.HINSHAW, 1ST PLACE FIRST PRIZE, J.J.DASEK, 4TH PLACE.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE - AN INDUSTRIAL STEEL TOWN
MARCH 24, 1953

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXERCISE ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2 AND APRIL 10, 1953

JUDGMENT — CHICAGO
APRIL 25, 1953

A TROPICAL RESORT HOTEL

CLASS A PROBLEM 3
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

AUTHOR—EDWARD D. STONE, New York, N. Y.: received his training at the University of Arkansas, at the Harvard Architectural School, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Holder of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship, winner of numerous awards and honors; twice recipient of the Architectural League Gold Medal. He was with the Chief Air Installations Division and Chief of Planning and Design Section as a Major during World War II. In private practice his work includes residential, hospital, industrial and commercial; current work includes University of Arkansas Fine Arts Center, master plan, Doctor's Building and Cafeteria and Book Shop, for Vanderbilt University, Hospital for Peruvian Government, Hotel for Government of El Salvador, Hotel at Jamaica, B. W. I.

A Central American republic proposes to erect a hotel in the outskirts of its capital city to provide for tourists and transients on business. For this purpose, it has set aside a piece of property, essentially level, approached by a boulevard from the City on its northern boundary, and commanding a view of a lake and mountains to the south. There is a golf course on the western boundary, and attractive tropical vegetation toward the east. The land is 800 feet in the North-South direction, and 600 feet in the East-West direction.

The climate is mild the year round owing to an elevation of 3500 feet above sea level. No central heating system is required, and air conditioning is not needed except for limited periods, and then only in the public rooms. Free circulation of air through the public rooms and bedrooms is highly desirable and should be taken into consideration. The prevailing breezes are from the south.

The officials in charge of the project expect the most modern techniques in the structure, and visualize a multi-story, elevator building or pavilions, using reinforced concrete, the traditional structural system in this part of the world. There are available for use in finishing many fine tropical woods, also fine tile work, and wood carving. They are justly proud of their Mayan predecessors, and have made available an excellent collection of Mayan sculptures obtained from parts of Yucatan and Guatemala. These they wished used in the gardens, and where appropriate in the interior of the building.

Circumstances dictate approximately 150 double bedrooms, each with private bath, with convenient dressing facilities, and efficient room layout, but generous in size and ceiling height compared to American standards. A balcony porch is optional. Rooms on the lower level may open on, or be grouped around patios, if considered desirable.

There should also be six small guest cottages, with a living room, two bedrooms, and a small kitchenette, for guests with families who may wish to stay for extended periods.

The following spaces will be required in the public area:

1. Lobby or reception area.
2. Reception desk with three offices for clerical work, provision for switchboard, mail, etc.
3. Concession for magazines, tobacco, travel, flowers, etc.
4. Four to six small shops for men's and women's wear and other specialties.
5. Beauty parlor and barber shop.
6. Checking and toilet facilities.
7. Grille room or coffee shop.

In addition, the following areas which require food service are to be provided:

1. Main dining room to seat 150.
2. Bar room.
3. Ball room with its own entrance facilities, checking, toilets, etc.
4. Four private dining rooms which may be arranged with flexible partitioning.

It is desirable that some of these rooms open fully onto terraces or patios, as the climate will permit outdoor dining practically the year round. The ease with which people in these rooms, and in the adjacent terraces, may be served from the central kitchen is a paramount consideration.

The fast growing tropical vegetation permits the development of exotic gardens in connection with the residential areas.

Since the lake and other recreational facilities are at some distance, provision should be made for a swimming pool with men's and women's dressing facilities, and twenty cabanas. Required nearby is an outdoor dancing floor with provisions for tables surrounding it and an adjacent shelter, which is necessary in case of occasional showers.

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The fast growing tropical vegetation permits the development of exotic gardens in connection with the residential areas.

Since the lake and other recreational facilities are at some distance, provision should be made for a swimming pool with men's and women's dressing facilities, and twenty cabanas. Required nearby is an outdoor dancing floor with provisions for tables surrounding it and an adjacent shelter, which is necessary in case of occasional showers.

The following elements are required for service:

1. Rail, sky entrance and unloading dock.
2. Check-in office.
3. Provision storage.
4. Locker rooms and toilets for male and female employees.
5. Laundry.
6. Storage and repair spaces, for furniture, linens, etc.
7. Main kitchen with refrigerator storage, bakery, butchershop, ice cream making facilities.
8. Toilets for men and women.
9. Offices for chef and food checking desk.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plot plan showing outdoor facilities, gardens, cottages, etc., at the scale of 1/64" to the foot.
2. Plans of main floor or floors showing public spaces and service areas at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
3. Plan of typical floor or the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
4. Perspective showing two facades of the exterior.
5. One elevation shown in the perspective, and one section which best illustrates the arrangement of the design at 1/16" scale.
6. On a supplementary sheet 22" x 30"

(a) Show in plan, elevation and detail, in color, the most effective use of tile in your design. (Indicate scale.)

(b) State on the drawing specifications for the various kinds of tile used.

The submissions to this part of the program to be judged locally and the prize winner designated. It is suggested that this drawing be executed in the week following the submission of the regular problem. All submissions to be forwarded to New York for exhibition.

Tiles most often specified are 4¼" x 4¼", 6" x 6" and 6" x 3". They a
special types can be used for floor receiving light traffic.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS PROBLEM ARE STATED IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953. A COPY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

and unaffected by acids and alkalis, it is
not need waxing, varnishing, painting or
nance costs of all materials.

other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

n Possibilities. Clay tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also ma

tion Method. Clay tile is set in cement mortar and grouted with cement. It bonds with the

w tile and other backings.

f Clay Tile. Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof

an important decorative role in all these spaces.

l questions.

The following elements are required for service:

1. Delivery entrance and unloading dock.
2. Check-in office.
3. Provision storage.
4. Locker rooms and toilets for male and female employees.
5. Laundry.
6. Storage and repair spaces, for furniture, linens, etc.
7. Main kitchen with refrigerator storage, bakery, butchershop, ice cream making facilities.
8. Toilets for men and women.
9. Offices for chef and food checking desk.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plot plan showing outdoor facilities, gardens, cottages, etc., at the scale of 1/64" to the foot.
2. Plans of main floor or floors showing public spaces and service areas at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
3. Plan of typical floor at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN | 1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE | 115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

THE ARCHITECT AND CLAY TILE

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA COURTESY OF
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

The Tile Council of America, 18 leading U. S. manufacturers of clay floor and wall tile, awards a prize annually, in cooperation with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. This year there will be a prize of $100 for the best design submitted in the Class A Problem 3, and in addition a prize of $25.00 to one student in each school for the best detail drawing illustrating the use of tile in connection with the Class A problem. The detail drawing is to be judged and the award made locally by each school. In these designs, special attention is to be directed to the appropriate use of clay tile, and the following factual information is compiled to give a working knowledge of the material for both competitions.

What Clay Tile Is. Tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials and fired at very high temperatures (2,000° approximately) to produce a strong, durable material. Clay tile is a **veneer** material, ranging generally from 1/4" to 3/8" in thickness.

The clay tile manufactured by members of the Tile Council of America is **not** structural tile, terra cotta on cement blocks. Structural tile is a weight-bearing material, manufactured in fairly large units, whereas clay tile is a veneer.

Glazed Tiles most often specified are 4 1/4" x 4 1/4", 6" x 6" and 6" x 3". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floor receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles range in size from 11/32" square, 3/4" x 3/4", 1" x 1", 2" x 2", to units 6" x 6". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares 2 3/4" x 2 3/4", 6" x 6", to 9" x 9", and also come in oblongs.

Properties of Clay Tile. Clay tile is waterproof, colorfast, fireproof, sanitary and easily cleaned, durable and unaffected by acids and alkalis. It is stainproof, non-absorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, so that it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

Tile in Architecture. Clay tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It has played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Holland, England and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities. Clay tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Method. Clay tile is set in cement mortar and grouted with cement. It bonds with the mortar and therefore has the same strength as that material. Clay tile may be set over wood, cement, brick, hollow tile and other backings.

Uses of Clay Tile. Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes; operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenade decks of hospitals; washrooms in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurant and cafeteria kitchens; store fronts; school corridors and swimming pools; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and bottling plants. The wide range of clay tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these spaces.

For further information. Local tile contractors can show tile samples and suggest installations to visit. The Tile Council of America, at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA COURTESY OF
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

THE ARCHITECT AND CLAY TILE

The Tile Council of America, 18 Reading U. S. manufacturers of clay floor and wall tile, awards a prize annually, in cooperation with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, for the best design submitted in Class A Problem 3, and in addition a prize of $25.00 to one student in each school for the best drawing illustrating the use of tile in connection with the Class A problem. The detail drawing is to be judged and the award made locally by each school. In these designs, special attention is to be directed to the appropriate use of clay tile and tile-setting practices. Information is compiled to give a working knowledge of the material to both contractors and architects.

Clay Tile. Tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials, and fired at very high temperatures. Clay tile is produced in a strong, durable material. Clay Tile is a vapor impervious facing generally from ¼" to ⅞" in thickness.

The clay tile manufactured by members of the Tile Council of America is not structural tile, terra cotta or cement blocks. Structural tile is a weight-bearing ceramic material, manufactured in hollow units whereas clay tile is a veneer.

Glazed Tiles most often specified are 4¼" x 4¼", 6" x 6" and 6" x 3". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floor receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles range in size from 11/32" square, 2" x 2", 1" x 1", 2" x 2", to 6" x 6". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares 2" x 2", 4" x 4", 6" x 6", to 9" x 9", and also come in octagons.

Properties of Clay Tile. Clay tile is weatherproof, colorfast, fireproof, sanitary and easily cleaned, durable and unaffected by acids and alkali. It is fireproof, non-absorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, and it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

Tile in Architecture. Clay tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It was played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, India, England and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities. Clay tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Method. Clay tile is set in cement mortar and grouted with cement. It bonds with the mortar and therefore has the same strength as that material. Clay tile may be set over wood cement, brick, hollow tile and other backings.

Uses of Clay Tile. Clay tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes; operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenade decks of hospitals; washrooms in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurant and cafeteria kitchens; store fronts; school corridors and swimming pools; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and bottling plants. The wide range of clay tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these spaces.

For further information. Local tile contractors can show the samples and suggestions to visit. The Tile Council of America, at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

CLASS A PROBLEM 3
AUTHOR - EDWARD D. STONE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A TROPICAL RESORT HOTEL
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD - APRIL 25, 1953
HELD AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROY T. CHRISTIANSEN
CHARLES H. DORNBUSCH
MICHAEL M. HARRIS
GEORGE F. KECK
CHARLES MARTINI
JOHN W. ROOT
GEORGE H. TSURUOKA
LESTER D. WHITE

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: WALLACE R. LLEE, JR., LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE H.B.MCELDOWNEY, JAMES PARKIN, ANTHONY DEPHILIPPS, LOUIS HUEBNER, H.L.MIKO-LAJCZYK, ERNEST NORMAN, JOHN WALLY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER; DRIVER LINDSAY, ROBERT J. SMITH, RICHARD WILLIAMS, MRS. BARBER, URBANA. FRANK MONTANA, PAUL GRILLO, ROBERT SCHULTZ, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA REPRESENTED BY RICHARD O. WHITE.

PARTICIPANTS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, LUBBOCK
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - LESTER D. WHITE, A.I.A., CHICAGO

IN GENERAL:

THE TROPICAL RESORT HOTEL OF 150 ROOMS RANGED FROM THE FANTASTIC TO THE VERY MATURE PLAN. ON THE WHOLE, THE PLANS WERE WELL PRESENTED AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THE SITE:

VERY LITTLE SPACE OR EXTRA CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM. THE VIEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS BEING EQUALLY IMPORTANT MADE FOR A SIMPLER PROBLEM, AS THE PUBLIC ROOMS AND BEDROOMS WOULD ALL HAVE A GOOD VIEW. THE PLACEMENT OF THE CABANAS AND SWIMMING POOL IN RELATIONSHIP TO GARDENS AND PUBLIC ROOMS, SERVICE DRIVES, AUTOMOBILE PARKING AND ENTRANCE WERE IN MOST CASES IGNORED.

LOBBY FLOOR, PUBLIC ROOMS AND SHOPS:

THE JURY FELT THAT THIS WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE ENTIRE PROBLEM. THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND FRONT DESK SHOULD HAVE BEEN CLOSE TOGETHER WITH EASY ACCESS TO THE ELEVATOR AND SEPARATING THE REMAINING AREAS. THE LOUNGE, TERRACES AND GARDENS SHOULD HAVE OPENED UP TO THE OUTSIDE WITH THE SWIMMING POOL AND CABANAS NEAR THE FOOD SERVICES AREA. THE SHOPS COULD HAVE BEEN SEPARATED IF DESIRED BUT STILL OBVIOUS TO THE GUESTS SO THEY COULD BROWSE AT LEISURE.

ON THE WHOLE THE JURY FELT THAT THE PROGRAM WAS LARGELY IGNORED IN THE PART WHICH STATED, "THE EASE WITH WHICH PEOPLE IN THESE ROOMS (DINING, GRILLE,

BALLROOM), AND IN THE ADJACENT TERRACES, MAY BE SERVED FROM THE CENTRAL KITCHEN IS A PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATION." TO PUT THE KITCHEN IN THE BASEMENT, AS IN THE OLDER EUROPEAN HOTELS SEEMED RATHER ARCHAIC, NECESSITATES ADDITIONAL HELP AND CREATES VERY SLOW SERVICE. OTHERS HAD MULTIPLE KITCHENS, THIS COUPLED WITH A LARGE FLAT SITE SEEMED AN UNFORTUNATE CHOICE. MANY OF THE PROBLEMS COULD JUST AS EASILY HAVE BEEN BUILT IN MANHATTAN AND LOST THE GAY RESORT FEELING.

THE TYPICAL BEDROOM FLOOR:

MOST OF THE PLANS FELL INTO THE SIMILAR PATTERNS WITH EITHER A CENTER CORRIDOR OR A CORRIDOR ON ONE SIDE WITH THE ELEVATOR AT ONE END. THE BEDROOMS FOR THE MOST PART WERE WELL WORKED OUT, AND FOLLOWED RECENT HOTEL PLANNING. IT WAS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT FEW THOUGHT OF EITHER PUTTING THE ELEVATORS IN A SERVICE CORE ISOLATED FROM THE BEDROOMS OR PLACING THEM EQUALLY DISTANT FROM THE END ROOMS. A FEW PROBLEMS WERE VERY UNREALISTIC AND HAD SIX TO EIGHT ROOMS TO A FLOOR, THUS MAKING A HIGH RISE BUILDING OUT OF A SMALL RESORT HOTEL.

ELEVATIONS:

MOST OF THE ELEVATIONS WERE STRAIGHTFORWARD AND DIRECT WITH SIMPLE FENESTRATION AND WALL TREATMENTS. MANY WERE MOST INTERESTINGLY AND IMAGINATIVELY HANDLED. COLOR AND CHOICE OF COLOR WERE VERY IMPORTANT, THIS WAS SIGNIFICANT WITH THE EXTENSIVE USE OF TILE FOR WALL DECORATIONS, PANELS, SWIMMING POOL, ETC.

MANY OF THE PROBLEMS, IN FACT SOME OF THE BETTER SOLUTIONS, WERE DIFFICULT TO READ AS THE ABSTRACT COMPOSITION OF THE SHEET BECAME MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PLAN OR ELEVATION, HOWEVER, THE JURY DID NOT PENALIZE FOR THIS. IN THE MINDS OF THE JURY IT POSED A DISTINCT PROBLEM AND A QUESTION OF PRESENTATION. IF ARCHITECTS CANNOT READ THESE ABSTRACT PRESENTATIONS, WHAT ABOUT THE CLIENT? ALTHOUGH COLOR IN SOME OF THE BEST PLANS WAS SOMEWHAT GARISH AND OVER-BRIGHT, THEY WERE UNUSUALLY WELL EXECUTED AND SHOWED CONSIDERABLE SKILL. THE JURY FELT THAT THE ENTRANTS DID VERY WELL WITH A DIFFICULT AND INVOLVED PROBLEM, AND SHOULD BE SO COMPLIMENTED.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

3 FIRST MENTION PLACED 4 FIRST MENTION 15 MENTION 2 HORS CONCOURS
43 NO AWARD 67 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: MENTION- J.PFORDRESHER, F.RAIMONDI, F.TELESCA.
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION PLACED- L.EIDSMORE, D.B.WINES, D.L.ZINN, TILE COUNCIL PRIZE. FIRST MENTION- W.C.THOMAS, J.D.WALKER, P.C.WILLIAMS. MENTION- H.M.BLUMER, J.W.CARMICHAEL, L.E.DURSCHER, J.B.KELLEY, R.LAWRENCE, F.L.MCKINLEY, C.H.PASEUR, W.Q.SMITH, E.M.WHEELER
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: MENTION- J.H.LEASURE.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION- R.C.CARROLL. MENTION-E.E.HOUK. HORS CONCOURS- M.L.SHERRILL, L.D.BOOHER.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- D.F.CUDDIEE.

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZES FOR DETAIL - AWARDED LOCALLY BY SCHOOLS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: F.TELESCA
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: M. STEIN
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: E.L.NESOM

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A PROBLEM 3 - A TROPICAL RESORT HOTEL, TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE
APRIL 25, 1953 AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO

55. D.L.ZINN, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED - PRIZE

56. D.B.WINES, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED

57. L.EIDSMORE, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED

58. R.C.CARROLL, TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE FIRST MENTION

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXERCISE ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2 AND APRIL 10, 1953

JUDGMENT IN CHICAGO APRIL 25, 1953

A DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT

CLASS C PROBLEM 3

AUTHOR—ALONZO CLARK, New York, N. Y.: Studied Civil Engineering at the Citadel and Architecture at Georgia Tech. where he received a B.S. in Architecture, 1928. His early experience was in the offices of Eggers and Higgins, Cross and Cross, Reinhard and Hofmeister, and other New York architects. During World War II he served as Captain and Major in the Hospital Construction Branch of the U. S. Army Surgeon General's Office, and has been with Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, New York, since 1946. He was Architectural Consultant to the American Occupational Therapy Association and has been appointed Consultant on Hospital Design to the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army. He served as Secretary to the 1952 National A.I.A. Convention Committee.

A young veteran, planning to open a dry cleaning business in a new community not far from a large city, requires an attractive presentation of the proposed building, which he will use to raise capital as well as secure the approval of the Community Design Board.

The site upon which he has taken an option is level and is located on the south side of the main shopping street, with 30' frontage and 100' depth. There is a 20' wide alley along the east side. The lot to the west is vacant but will soon be occupied by a series of stores which will be set back 10' from the building line. The setback is not required but building restrictions prohibit any part of the structure from extending over the building line. Advertising signs must be kept above the awning box or the marquee line, and be back-illuminated.

The following areas are required:

1. Shop or public space	250 sq.ft.
2. Office	120 sq. ft.
3. Pressing Room and Finished Work Storage	500 sq. ft.
4. Cleaning Room	750 sq. ft.
5. Toilets.	

At first, a single truck will be used for pick-up and delivery, but the owner expects to add a second truck as his business expands, so a loading platform with covered area for parking two trucks is required. The boiler room and general storage space will be located in a basement which need not be shown.

The owner will do much of the work himself, therefore easy control of the shop entrance from other areas of the building is essential. The cleaning room should be physically separated from the rest of the spaces, in order to prevent cleaning odors and noises from reaching the shop. There is no objection, however, to the pressing operation being visible to customers or public.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plan at the scale of 1/8" to the foot showing lot lines.
2. Section at right-angles to the street at 1/4" scale.
3. Perspective showing street and alley elevations at as large a scale as possible.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS PROBLEM ARE STATED IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953. A COPY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR

EXERCISE ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BETWEEN
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JUDGMENT IN CHICAGO
APRIL 25, 1953

A DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT

CLASS C PROBLEM 3

AUTHOR—ALONZO CLARK, New York, N. Y.: Studied Civil Engineering at the Citadel and Architecture at Georgia Tech, where he received a B.S. in Architecture, 1928. His early experience was in the offices of Eggers and Higgins, Cross and Cross, Reinhard and Hofmeister, and other New York architects. During World War II he served as Captain and Major in the Hospital Construction Branch of the U. S. Army Surgeon General's Office, and has been with Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, New York, since 1946. He was Architectural Consultant to the American Occupational Therapy Association and has been appointed Consultant on Hospital Design to the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army. He served as Secretary to the 1952 National A.I.A. Convention Committee.

A young veteran, planning to open a dry cleaning business in a new community not far from a large city, requires an attractive presentation of the proposed building, which he will use to raise capital as well as secure the approval of the Community Design Board.

The site upon which he has taken an option is level and is located on the south side of the main shopping street, with 30' frontage and 100' depth. There is a 20' wide alley along the east side. The lot to the west is vacant but will soon be occupied by a series of stores which will be set back 10' from the building line. The **setback is not required but building restrictions prohibit any part of the structure from extending over the build-**ing line. **Advertising signs must be kept above the awning** box or the marquee line, and be back-illuminated.

The following areas are required:

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2. Section at right-angle to the street at 1/4" scale.
3. Perspective showing street and alley elevations at as large a scale as possible.

CLASS C PROBLEM 3 — A DRY CLEANING ESTABISHMENT

AUTHOR - ALONZO W. CLARK, III, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - APRIL 25, 1953
HELD AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM W. ALDERMAN	FRANK W. CAULEY	WALTER SOBEL
HERBERT B. BEIDLER	HOWARD L. CHENEY	CHARLES STEWART
PIERRE BLOUKE	JOHN CORDWELL	JAMES WARES
JOSEPH F. BOOTAN	LAWRENCE PERKINS	JOHN WEESE
WALTER BURGER	MICHAEL M. HARRIS	MORGAN YOST

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: WALLACE R. LEE, JR., LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE H.B.MCELDOWNEY, JAMES ARKIN, ANTHONY DEPHILIPPS, LOUIS HUEBNER, H.L.MIKOLAJCZYK, ERNEST NORMAN, JOHN WALLY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER; DRIVER LINDSAY, ROBERT J. SMITH, RICHARD WILLIAMS, MRS. BARBER, URBANA. FRANK MONTANA, PAUL GRILLO, ROBERT SCHULTZ, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

PARTICIPANTS:

LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE	UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE	UNAFFILIATED: PRAIRIE VIEW, ILL.

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY CHARLES P. STEWART, CHICAGO

IN GENERAL THE LEVEL OF DESIGN WAS GOOD BUT NOT EXCELLENT. THERE WERE MANY CHECKS GIVEN TO PROBLEMS SHOWING LITTLE OR NO IMAGINATION WITH PLANS THAT DID NOT WORK EFFICIENTLY OR HAD LITTLE OR NO REGARD FOR THE STRUCTURE. THE JURY COMMENDED THOSE STUDENTS WHO ACCURATELY INDICATED THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND SOLUTIONS TO THE VENTILATING PROBLEM AND FELT THAT GOOD DRAFTING WAS AN ASSET AND GREATER CARE OF INDICATION SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

CRITICISM WAS MADE OF DESIGNS THAT FAILED TO CONFORM WITH THE PROGRAM AREA REQUIREMENTS. CIRCULATION THROUGH THE CLEANING AREA WAS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. THE PROGRAM DEFINITELY STATED THAT THE CLEANING ROOM SHOULD BE PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THE SPACES. CIRCULATION TO TOILETS AND STAIRWAYS IN THE REAR OF THE BUILDING AND THE LOADING OF TRUCKS THROUGH THE CLEANING ROOM WAS CRITICIZED. THE PRESSING AREA IN VIEW OF THE PUBLIC WAS THOUGHT AN ASSET AS IT ENABLED A SINGLE PERSON TO OPERATE THE SHOP. IN MANY CASES TRUCK LOADING WAS NOT CAREFULLY STUDIED, AND WAS EVEN IMPOSSIBLE IN SOME OF THE DESIGNS SUBMITTED. THE POSSIBILITY OF A DRIVE-IN OPERATION WAS OVERLOOKED.

IN MOST CASES THE ELEVATIONS CONTAINED TOO MANY CONFUSING ELEMENTS. ALTHOUGH SIGNS, ALWAYS DIFFICULT, WERE IN GENERAL HANDLED WELL, THE USE OF COLOR WAS VERY UNFORTUNATE IN MANY PROBLEMS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE INSTRUCTORS USE A RESTRAINING HAND IN GUIDING THE STUDENTS' USE AND COMBINATION OF COLOR. THE PROGRAM STATED THAT THE OWNER WAS A YOUNG VETERAN WHO VERY PROBABLY HAD

LITTLE MONEY. ECONOMY WOULD BE A CHALLENGE FOR SIMPLICITY OF MATERIALS, STRUCTURE AND DESIGN. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WERE COMMENDED FOR ATTEMPTING THIS THROUGH THE INDICATION OF CONCRETE BLOCKS, EXPOSED BAR JOISTS, SIMPLE ELEMENTS AND EASE OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE JURY SUGGESTED THAT THE STUDENTS WOULD GAIN MUCH BY INVESTIGATING AND INDICATING APPROPRIATE MATERIALS ON THE DRAWINGS - IN WRITTEN FORM PERHAPS. A WISER CHOICE OF SELECTED MATERIALS, SIMPLER FORMS AND STUDYING AND INDICATING ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS RATHER THAN THE PROMISCUOUS USE OF RENDERED FIGURES AND INACCURATELY DRAWN EQUIPMENT WAS RECOMMENDED.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

2 FIRST MENTION PLACED 7 FIRST MENTION 39 MENTION 1 HORS CONCOURS
69 NO AWARD 118 TOTAL SUBMITTED.

OKLAHOMA A.& M. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION PLACED- R.K.HINCHEY, R.MAGEE,
FIRST MENTION- A.J.FISCH, R.E.GLASS, H.LANDRUM, O.MARTYNIUK, C.REED.
MENTION- R.M.BALL, D.A.BROWN, J.L.DALTON, W.L.FASH, F.F.FAULKNER,
H.B.HUNTER, J.JACOBS, S.J.LIM, C.K.NEFF, A.A.ORR, O.ROMON, B.SCHNEIDER
J.SEAWRIGHT, G.L.SHAVEY, C.R.WASLIN.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: MENTION- A.K.ANDERSON,JR., J.C.BOOSER,JR.,
R.BREADING, F.DISEROAD, T.R.DOLAN, G.B.GEHRIG, W.GRAN,
SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB: FIRST MENTION- M.KINLEY, MENTIONW M.BARNETT.
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY: MENTION- K.V.MILLER, A.B.BLANKENSHIP, C.J.HERRICK,
M.L.REED, F.E.STONE. HORS CONCOURS- C.MORGAN.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- L.BROCKWAY, J.HORNAK, T.LAPASSO, D.MILLER,
J.OCHS, P.REILLY, L.J.GARVEY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: FIRST MENTION- J.L.RUSEAU. MENTION- J.H.BAMBERGER,
N.H.CONN, J.P.EUBANK,JR., M.S.KRAUSE,JR.

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APRIL 25, 1953 - AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER, CHICAGO, ILL.

59. R.K.HINCHE, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED

60. R.MAGEE, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXERCISE ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2 AND APRIL 10, 1953

JUDGMENT IN MILWAUKEE MAY 2, 1953

THEATER LOUNGE

CLASS B PROBLEM 3
KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

AUTHOR—ELEANOR LeMAIRE, New York, N. Y.: received her training at the University of California, New York School of Fine and Applied Arts and the Columbia School of Architecture. Miss LeMaire, early in her work, recognized the significance of architectural lighting and had her first opportunity to demonstrate her ideas of "advancing and receding" color as a tool in contemporary design in Bullock's Wilshire. She was the first to introduce the illuminated glass ballustrade treatment for escalators in 1935, and has since carried her work further in the treatment of the new escalators in Nieman Marcus. In addition there have been important interiors for such leading stores as Burdine—Miami, and Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Adrian Salon—Beverly Hills; Nieman Marcus—Dallas and Preston Center; Goodall Fabric Show Room—New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

Recent discussions regarding the legitimate theater and its functions have included proposals for liberalizing regulations regarding eating and drinking facilities and smoking privileges in the theaters. Assuming that these changes may be enacted into law, it will then be possible to feature intermission periods as opportunities for promenading, taking refreshment, and social visiting. The foyer (lounge) could then become a gracious recreation area or salon.

As a further stimulus to the building of new theaters, there is the proposition to permit construction of theaters on off-street levels. If this is allowed, it would then be possible for the owner to obtain additional revenue from ground floor store rentals.

This problem assumes a small lobby entrance on the ground floor flanked by rented shop areas, which will contain only the ticket office, ticket taking facilities and the beginning of the stairways to the upper level foyer. The problem is to design the upper level foyer as shown on the accompanying diagram.

The foyer will contain a main lounging area, bars for beverages and snacks, also complete washroom facilities including smoking and powder rooms. The theater seating capacity is about 1200 which requires 14 lineal feet of fire exit doors. A baffled soundproof division will separate the foyer from the seating area. The fenestration is left to the designer's discretion, however the entire area will be mechanically ventilated. The mechanical piping and duct work will be assumed to be in the ceiling area above a maximum furred ceiling height of 14 feet. The arrangement of the necessary sprinkler heads, anemostats and lighting layout is left to the designer. It may be assumed that four anemostats, 30" in diameter, are required for the open area; sprinkler heads are 5 to 6 feet on centers both ways.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Floor plan at the scale of 1/8" to the foot indicating location of furniture.
2. Ceiling plan at 1/8" to the foot indicating lighting, anemostats, sprinkler system.
3. Any two sections indicated on diagram, A-A, B-B, C-C at 1/4" scale.
4. A perspective.

All drawings to be in color.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR

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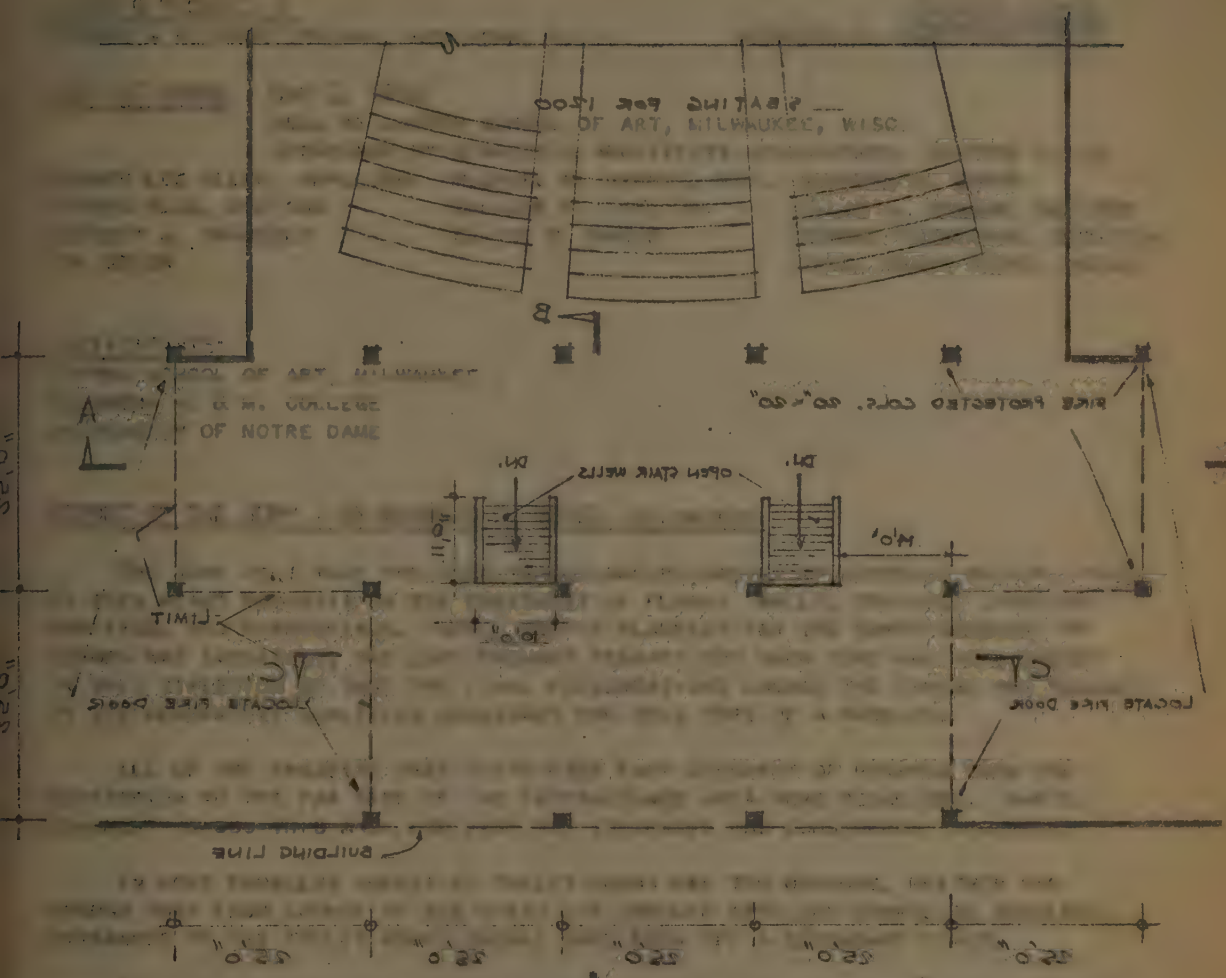
2. Ceiling plan at 1/8" to the foot indicating lighting, cinemostats, sprinkler system.
3. Any two sections indicated on diagram, A-A, B-B, C-C at 1/4" scale.
4. A perspective.

All drawings to be in color.



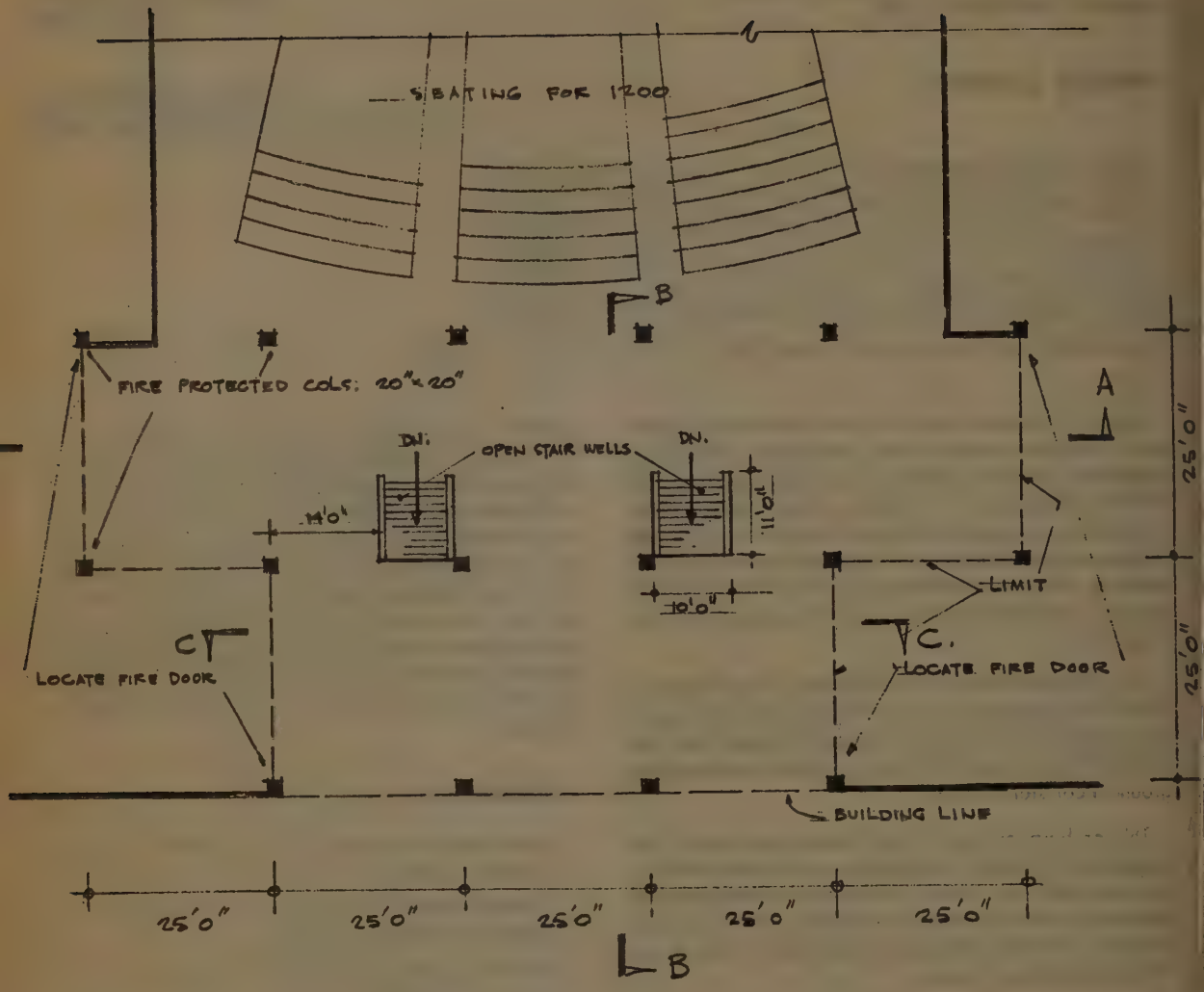
THEATER FOYER-LOUNGE

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ELEANOR LE MAIRE

JAN 15, 1952

FORCE OR SIGNIFICANCE.



THEATER FOYER-LOUNGE

SCALE 1/16" = 1'0"

2'0"

ELEANOR LE MAIRE

JAN 16, 1953

CLASS B PROBLEM 3 — THEATER LOUNGE
AUTHOR - ELEANOR LEMAIRE, NEW YORK, N. Y. — KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 2, 1953
HELD AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISC.
SPONSORED BY WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION, CHAPTER A.I.A.

MAUREY LEE ALLEN, APPLETON	MICHAEL M. HARRIS, N.Y.	MAYNARD W. MEYER
THOMAS FLAD, MADISON	WALLACE R. LEE, JR.	ALLAN J. STRANG, MADISON
HERBERT J. GRASSOLD	ELLIOT B. MASON	EUGENE WASSERMAN, SHEBOYGAN
DON GRIEB		KAREL HENRY YASKO, WAUSAU

PARTICIPANTS:
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MAYNARD W. MEYER, MILWAUKEE

THE JURY FELT THAT THE PROBLEM WAS ONE PRIMARILY OF INTERIOR DESIGN, WHICH TO THEM MEANT EMPHASIS ON THE TREATMENT OF FLOORS, WALLS, CEILING, LIGHTING, FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS. WHILE PROPER PLANNING FOR THE RAPID MOVEMENT OF CROWDS WAS IMPORTANT, THE JURY THOUGHT PERHAPS TOO MUCH TIME HAD BEEN WASTED IN THIS DIRECTION SO THAT THE FINAL PRESENTATIONS LACKED THE FINISH AND THOUGHT ON THE DECORATIVE QUALITIES NECESSARY FOR THIS TYPE OF A PROBLEM.

ALL OF THE PROJECTS THAT RESTRICTED EASY MOVEMENT OF PERSONS FROM THE AUDITORIUM TO THE FAR SIDE OF THE FOYER-LOUNGE AREA WERE PENALIZED. RAPID MOVEMENT ACROSS THIS AREA AND PAST THE STAIRWAYS WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT.

IN MOST PROBLEMS ACCESS TO TOILET ROOMS WAS TOO OBVIOUS, NEITHER FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM LOUNGE OR BAR AREAS NOR HANDLED WITH ANY DEGREE OF SUBTLETY. ENTRANCES TO THE TOILET ROOMS SHOULD HAVE BEEN OFF A SECONDARY PIVOT.

FORCING THE NATURALLY SYMMETRICAL PLAN INTO A CLUMSY ASYMMETRICAL ARRANGEMENT DID NOT APPEAL TO THE JURY NOR DID THEY THINK ANYTHING WAS GAINED IN THE PROCESS.

ALMOST ALL OF THE PROBLEMS FAILED TO HANDLE PROPERLY THE WALL AND DOORS BETWEEN THE AUDITORIUM AND THE FOYER-LOUNGE AREA. THIS POINT WAS SO POORLY THOUGHT OUT ON SO MANY PROJECTS THAT HAD THE JURY DECIDED TO CONSIDER IT AS NOT CONFORMING TO THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM, MOST PROBLEMS WOULD HAVE BEEN H.C.

APPARENTLY, FEW STUDENTS GRASPED THE SCALE OF THE SPACE BEING HANDLED. ALONG WITH THIS WAS A LACK OF PHILOSOPHY AS TO HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM, I.E. AS A NIGHT CLUB; AS A RAILROAD STATION WAITING ROOM; FORMAL MONUMENTALITY; AN ALL NIGHT RESTAURANT; ETC. THIS LED TO RATHER NON-DESCRIPT SOLUTIONS WITHOUT REAL FORCE OR SIGNIFICANCE.

THE SOLUTIONS WITH TWO BARDS, ONE FOR LIQUOR AND THE OTHER FOR SNACKS AND SOFT DRINKS WERE THOUGHT TO BE THE BETTER ONES, MORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM. MOST SUBMISSIONS HAD INADEQUATE BAR SPACE FOR HANDLING THE LARGE RUSH OF PEOPLE FOR THE SHORT PERIODS OF INTERMISSION.

GOOD LIGHTING SOLUTIONS WERE NON-EXISTENT.

THE SOLUTION OF B.N.LACY OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE WHICH WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE HANDLED THE WALLS WELL, BUT THE FLOOR TREATMENT WAS NOT SO WELL DONE. THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLOOR AND CEILING. THE PLAN SOLUTION WAS TYPICAL OF MANY.

THE PROBLEM PLACED SECOND, BY J.J.BICKING ALSO OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, HAD THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DECORATIVE SOLUTION, USING GOOD COLOR AND GOOD FORM IMAGINATIVELY. HOWEVER, THE EXTREMELY INADEQUATE BAR WITH THE TIGHT SPACE BETWEEN BAR AND STAIRWELL KEPT THIS PROBLEM FROM BEING FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ONE. TREATING THE TWO STAIRWELLS DIFFERENTLY FOR NO APPARENTLY GOOD REASON ALSO DETRACTED FROM THE SOLUTION.

THE PROBLEM PLACED THIRD BY P.CORRUBIA, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, WAS CONSIDERED TO BE VERY OUTMODED DECORATIVE TREATMENT. THE STUDENT EXHIBITED EXCELLENT DRAUGHTING ABILITIES, BUT THE JURY FELT THAT HIS CHOICE OF DESIGN TREATMENT WAS NOT ONE TO BE ENCOURAGED.

THE FOURTH PLACE, GIVEN FIRST MENTION, SOLUTION OF A. KOEPFLE OF LAYTON ART SCHOOL WAS CLEAR AND CONCISE IN PLAN ARRANGEMENT AND WAS THOUGHT TO BE AN EXCELLENT SOLUTION, AND CONSIDERABLY FRESHER IN TREATMENT THAN MOST OF THE OTHERS. IF MORE TIME HAD BEEN SPENT ON THIS PROBLEM, THE STUDENT MIGHT EASILY HAVE BEEN THE WINNER. THE UNFORTUNATE PLACING OF TABLES IN THE PLAN MADE THE PLAN APPEAR TIGHT AT THE CORNERS OF THE BAR. BOTH FLOOR AND CEILING WERE INADEQUATELY STUDIED. THE DOUBLE BAR COULD WORK VERY WELL.

WORTHY OF MENTIONING WAS THE SOLUTION OF A.GENOVESE OF UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, THE FIFTH PLACE PROBLEM GIVEN FIRST MENTION, BECAUSE OF THE EXCELLENT PRESENTATION. WHILE THE STARLIT CEILING WAS CONSIDERED UNIMAGINATIVE AND DERIVATIVE, THE PROBLEM STOOD UP WELL BECAUSE OF THE CLEAR AND PLEASANT RENDERING.

IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT WHILE THE FIRST PLACED AND THIRD PLACED PROBLEMS OPENED UP HOLES THROUGH THE FLOOR, THIS WAS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A GOOD SOLUTION. THE JURY FELT THAT THE ENTIRE FLOOR AREA OF THE FOYER-LOUNGE SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES, AND THAT THE OPENINGS TO THE FLOOR BELOW WERE DETRIMENTAL RATHER THAN AN ASSET TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

THE JURY ALSO FELT THAT THE MENTION IN THE PROGRAM OF SPRINKLER HEADS AND ANEMOSTATS WAS UNFORTUNATE AND FURTHER CLOUDED THE ISSUE WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN MORE STRONGLY POINTED TOWARD THE DECORATIVE TREATMENT OF THE SPACE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

3 FIRST MENTION PLACED 3 FIRST MENTION 14 MENTION 16 NO AWARD
36 TOTAL SUBMITTED.

AWARDS:

LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART: FIRST MENTION- A.L.KOEPFLE, JR.
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION PLACED- J.J.BICKING, 2ND PRIZE, P.E.CORRUBIA, B.N.LACY, 1ST PRIZE. FIRST MENTION- P.W.MESSICK. MENTION- G.A.COLE, R.L.EKER, D.HIGGINBOTHAM, J.H.JOHNSON, R.L.MARSH, A.K.MONTAGUE, T.G.WALSH.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: FIRST MENTION- A.GENOVESE. MENTION- J.BOIVIN, T.COTLEUR, WMDWYER, F.GANTHER, G.HAUSMAN, J.SAENZ, B.WALLNER.

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CLASS B PROBLEM 3 - THEATER LOUNGE, KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE
MAY 2, 1953 - AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

61. W.N.LACY, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST PRIZE, FIRST MENTION PLACED

62. J.J.BICKING, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE SECOND PRIZE, FIRST MENTION PLACED

63. P.E.CORRUBIA, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED

64. A.L.KOEPFLE, JR., LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART FIRST MENTION

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

1952-1953 SIXTIETH SCHOOL YEAR
115 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

EXERCISE ANY 2 CONSECUTIVE DAYS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2 AND APRIL 10, 1953

JUDGMENT ABOUT APRIL 20, 1953

CLIENT'S ROOM IN A TELEVISION STUDIO

CLASS A SKETCH 3

AUTHOR—WILLIAM BECKETT, Los Angeles, Calif.: holds a degree in Architecture from Yale University. Following his graduation in 1943 he spent one year with the Douglas Aircraft Co. as engineer and later joined the firm of Spaulding, Rex, Architects, Los Angeles. He is currently conducting his own practice. He has served as Design Critic at the University of Southern California, and as a member of the Los Angeles Art Commission.

This is an interior design exercise which, because of the newness of the medium of television, affords an opportunity to investigate in particular an interior space, its conformation, furnishings, color, materials, etc., and to develop an interior which is free from histrionic influence.

Problem:

To develop the form of a client's room in a television studio. We must accept it as a problem regardless of our personal qualms as to the need for such particular space. It is assumed that this is a major production studio within a large television center. The studio policy requires and wants this room to accommodate 10 people. The floor of the room shall be a minimum of 8 feet above the studio floor. It must be understood that this client's room is not a projection room. It will be used for the viewing of programs in production by clients who have programs and prospective sponsors. The location in relation to the studio, the viewing technique and any special electronic devices will be determined by other studio requirements not pertinent to this problem. The studio requests that the room work as closely as possible with the productions going on and is interested especially, in a solution which affords a psychological participation in the technical drama being witnessed. Consequently, this must be more than a luxurious, sound-proof viewing box.

REQUIRED FOR SKETCH: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

Plan of room at 1/4" to the foot showing all interior development, furnishings, etc.

Either, cross section or longitudinal section through room at 1/8" to the foot. (Whichever more clearly explains the room.)

Perspective of room at as large a scale as possible, chosen to best explain interior and the occupant's relationship to studio's production. Color will be used in this perspective.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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CLASS A SKETCH 3 — CLIENT'S ROOM IN A TELEVISION STUDIO

AUTHOR - WILLIAM BECKETT, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JURY OF AWARD:- MAY 2, 1953
HELD AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
SPONSORED BY WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION, CHAPTER A.I.A.

JOHN P. JACOBY
WILLIS LEENHOUTS
ARTHUR W. SEIDENSCHWARTZ
MICHAEL M. HARRIS, NEW YORK
NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE, III MADISON
ALLAN GEORGE WALLSWORTH

PARTICIPANTS:
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ALLAN G. WALLSWORTH, MILWAUKEE

THERE IS LITTLE PRECEDENT FOR THE SUBJECT, AND THE PROGRAM PERMITTED GREAT LATITUDE. SPECIAL TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS WERE NOT REQUIRED. GOOD DESIGN AND DECOR WERE MANDATORY.

THE JURY DID NOT EXPECT FINISHED SOLUTIONS IN A FORTY-EIGHT HOUR EXERCISE BUT LOOKED FOR SKILLED TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT HOWEVER ADEQUATE THE SOLUTION. IT FOUND, INSTEAD, POOR DRAFTSMANSHIP, DISTORTED HUMAN FIGURES, AWKWARD FURNITURE, POORLY CONCEIVED MECHANICAL DEVICES, HIDEOUS COLORS INEXPERTLY APPLIED, AND TORTURED PERSPECTIVE. IT FOUND ALSO SOMETHING RESEMBLING CARTOONING BUT WITHOUT THE SAVING GRACE OF HUMOR.

SOME SUBMISSIONS WERE CLEAR AND SIMPLE BUT INADEQUATELY DEVELOPED AND INEFFICIENTLY DRAWN. THE JURY FOUND NO EXCEPTIONAL WORK BUT TWO SKETCHES, THOSE OF R.E.WALTERS AND W.T.STEELY OF TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, WERE SELECTED FOR PUBLICATION.

MR. WALTERS' SCHEME WAS THOUGHT COMMENDABLE. MR. STEELY'S SCHEME WAS ADEQUATE AND THE ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT EFFECTIVE. THE JURY REGRETTED THE CHOICE OF CLICHE - A PROJECTING ROOF FOR AN INTERIOR ELEMENT.

IT IS INDEED UNFORTUNATE THAT THESE STUDENTS, NEARING COMPLETION OF THEIR FORMAL EDUCATION, HAVE DEVELOPED SO LITTLE SKILL IN RAPID DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENTATION OF EVEN A SIMPLE PROBLEM. IT IS DIFFICULT TO PERCEIVE AN APPROACH TO THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE AND EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS. IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO PERCEIVE A REGARD FOR THE ART OF ARCHITECTURE WITHOUT RESPECT AND SINCERITY.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

7 HALF MENTION 27 NO AWARD 34 TOTAL SUBMITTED

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: HALF MENTION- L.D.BOOHER, W.T.STEELY, R.E.WALTERS, H.E.WOODARD.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: HALF MENTION- J.KILIAN.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: HALF MENTION- A.A.PAPESH, P.ZABALDO.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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JUDGMENT ABOUT APRIL 20, 1953

A DINER ON A THROUGHWAY

CLASS B SKETCH 3

AUTHOR—RALPH BRYAN, A.I.A., Dallas, Texas: Was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and went to Dallas shortly after World War I as designer and associate in the firm of Herbert M. Greene Company. Practiced in Dallas from 1925 to World War II, serving as President of the North Texas Chapter, A.I.A., and the Dallas Section, Texas Society of Architects. Served in the South Pacific with the Navy Seabees, emerging with the rank of Captain, his last duty being the design of a Naval Station in Peru. He is now the Hospital Architect for the U. S. Public Health Service in the Southwestern Region.

REPORT OF THE JURY — BY LILLIAN LEE

In these days of increasing cross-country travel by motor, there is a very natural increase in the need of facilities for the travelers' food and lodging. Realizing this, an experienced restaurateur has decided to experiment with the idea of erecting a limited number of small, distinctive eating houses on a main cross-country highway. This chain will be concentrated in the general mid-western area.

He believes that, while motorists or touring parties seldom linger over their meals, the heavy traffic and high speed of highway travel should make the stops for food and refreshment periods of relaxation, with the dining establishments temporary havens of peace and quiet. He reasons that the traveler deserves, and would patronize, an improvement in the present-day roadside quick lunch counters, and that a series of diners which would afford comfort for the spiritual, as well as the gastronomic emotions of the traveler, would be good business.

His study of the practical aspects of the problem has established fifty as the number of seats most likely to be economically profitable in his typical unit. Of these, approximately one-fourth should be counter seats. There must be a cashier and cigar-counter desk, a small office, and rest rooms for the guests; the service facilities will include the kitchen, dry and cold food storage, helps' lockers and a heating and air-conditioning room. Parking space for approximately twenty-five cars should be provided.

For this first experimental unit of his contemplated chain, he has acquired an ample site in rolling, open country, in the environs of a cattle-raising community of some 10,000 people. The size, shape and contour of the property are left to the imagination of the designer, except that it faces north on the highway and has a pleasing vista to the east. While the problem is primarily one of bringing dignity and charm to the decor of the interior by the discriminating use of materials, color and light, the plan should indicate a scheme of seating and traffic flow that would fit the function and spirit of the establishment; and the elevation should mark the individuality which will distinguish his chain of diners.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

1. Plot plan at 1/32" scale, indicating access driveway from the highway and parking facilities.
2. Floor plan at 1/8" scale.
3. Exterior elevation at 1/8" scale.
4. Interior perspective in color at as large a scale as possible.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THIS PROBLEM ARE STATED IN THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1952-1953. A COPY WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

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AUTHOR—RALPH BRYAN, A.I.A., Dallas, Texas: Was graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and went to Dallas shortly after World War I as designer and associate in the firm of Herbert M. Greene Company. Practiced in Dallas from 1925 to World War II, serving as President of the North Texas Chapter, A.I.A., and the Dallas Section, Texas Society of Architects. Served in the South Pacific with the Navy Seabees, emerging with the rank of Captain, his last duty being the design of a Naval Station in Peru. He is now the Hospital Architect for the U. S. Public Health Service in the Southwestern Region.

In these days of increasing cross-country travel by motor, there is a very natural increase in the need of facilities for the travelers' food and lodging. Realizing this, an experienced restaurateur has decided to experiment with the idea of erecting a limited number of small, distinctive eating houses on a main cross-country highway. This chain will be concentrated in the general mid-western area.

He believes that, while motorists or touring parties seldom linger over their meals, the heavy traffic and high speed of highway travel should make the stops for food and refreshment periods of relaxation, with the dining establishments temporary havens of peace and quiet. He reasons that the traveler deserves, and would patronize, an improvement in the present-day roadside quick lunch counters, and that a series of diners which would afford comfort for the spiritual, as well as the gastronomic emotions of the traveler, would be good business.

His study of the practical aspects of the problem has established fifty as the number of seats most likely to be economically profitable in his typical unit. Of these, approximately one-fourth should be counter seats. There must be a cashier and cigar-counter desk, a small office, and rest rooms for the guests; the service facilities will include the kitchen, dry and cold food storage, helps' lockers and a heating and air-conditioning room. Parking space for approximately twenty-five cars should be provided.

For this first experimental unit of his contemplated chain, he has acquired an ample site in rolling, open country, in the environs of a cattle-raising community of some 10,000 people. The size, shape and contour of the property are left to the imagination of the designer, except that it faces north on the highway and has a pleasing vista to the east. While the problem is primarily one of bringing dignity and charm to the decor of the interior by the discriminating use of materials, color and light, the plan should indicate a scheme of seating and traffic flow that would fit the function and spirit of the establishment; and the elevation should mark the individuality which will distinguish his chain of diners.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

1. Plot plan at 1/32" scale, indicating access driveway from the highway and parking facilities.
2. Floor plan at 1/8" scale.
3. Exterior elevation at 1/8" scale.
4. Interior perspective in color at as large a scale as possible.

CLASS B SKETCH 3

A DINER ON A THROUGHWAY

AUTHOR - RALPH BRYAN, A.I.A., DALLAS, TEXAS

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 2, 1953
HELD AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISC.
SPONSORED BY WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION, CHAPTER A.I.A.

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CARL F. ESCHWEILER
MICHAEL M. HARRIS, N.Y.
WILLIAM VOGT KAESER, MADISON
LILLIAN LEENHOUTS
GEORGE L. SPINTI, III

PARTICIPANTS:
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY LILLIAN LEENHOUTS, MILWAUKEE

IN A FAIRLY NEW APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF DINERS, THOUGH IMAGINATIVE SOLUTIONS WERE CONSIDERED DESIRABLE, MANY DESIGNS HAD FAR TOO MUCH HAPPENING FOR A SMALL BUILDING. THIS LACK OF DISCRIMINATION OFTEN MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR ANY DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OR CHARACTER TO PRESENT ITSELF EITHER IN THE MASS OF THE EXTERIOR OR WITHIN. SINCE THE PARKING IS SUCH A DEFINITE PART OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IT SEEMS IT COULD HAVE BEEN USED MORE AS AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE AND PART OF THE BUILDING. IT WAS OFTEN EITHER TOO SKETCHILY INDICATED OR ITS RELATION TO THE BUILDING POORLY PLANNED WHEN IT WAS SHOWN.

IT WAS A BIT DISCONCERTING TO FIND CACTUSES IN THIS MID-WEST SETTING CALLED FOR IN THE PROGRAM. COWS, WE UNDERSTAND, NEED LOTS OF GRASS, NOT DESERT. ALSO, WHILE THE MID-WEST IS LARGE, A GOOD DEAL OF IT HAS NO NATIVE STONE - OR THE TYPE OF STONE VARIES GREATLY FROM PLACE TO PLACE. BECAUSE THE DINERS WOULD ALL BE BUILT ALIKE A LIGHTER, MORE EASILY TRANSFERABLE OR MORE GENERALLY LOCAL MATERIAL MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE RATIONAL THAN THE MUCH INDICATED STONE.

IT WAS EVIDENT THAT MANY OF THE ELEVATIONS TRIED TO SUGGEST A QUIET AND PEACEFUL INTERIOR, BUT THE JURY FELT THAT A BIT OF GLASS PERHAPS AROUND THE ENTRANCE AREAS WOULD BE MUCH MORE INVITING TO CUSTOMERS THAN COMPLETELY BLANK WALLS.

PERHAPS MORE OF THE PEOPLE AT THE COUNTER SEATS WOULD ALSO HAVE PREFERRED A PEACEFUL COUNTRYSIDE VIEW INSTEAD OF A SOLID WALL.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN WINDOWS IN PLAN AND ELEVATIONS OR PERSPECTIVES, WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN MADE TO COINCIDE WITH LITTLE EFFORT, INDICATE LACK OF COMPLETE CONCEPTION OR LACK OF CONCENTRATION.

IF ALL THE ELEMENTS REQUIRED IN A SKETCH PROBLEM WERE ASSEMBLED THEN CAREFULLY BALANCED WITH ACCENTS TESTED BY A FEW HASTY SKETCHES UNTIL A SOLID MENTAL CONCEPTION WAS BUILT UP, THE PRESENTATION WOULD NOT ONLY BE AS JOYFUL AND AS PLEASANT AS A BREEZE, BUT IT WOULD ALSO BE MORE EFFECTIVE AND MORE POSITIVE.

THEN, TOO, IT WOULD BE EASIER FOR EITHER A CLIENT OR A JURY TO GET THE FULL IMPACT OF THE WELL THOUGHT OUT AND ACTUALLY POSSIBLE PROJECT.

R.L.MARSH, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - MENTION: THE JURY FELT THE PRESENTATION WAS IN GENERAL ADEQUATE. THE WATER COLOR HANDLING WAS REFRESHING AND SUGGESTED THE DESIRED DIGNITY AND CHARM FOR THE INTERIOR. THE ELEVATION AND THE MASSES TENDED TO BECOME OVER BUSY BUT THE PLAN WAS VERY GOOD.

D.SAWINSKI, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - MENTION: THE OUTSTANDING AND PLEASANT FORM OF THE BUILDING WAS COMMENDED AS AN "ATTENTION-GETTER" AND WOULD BECOME THE MARK OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICES THIS RESTAURATEUR WISHED TO PROVIDE. THE INTERIOR PROPORTIONS SUGGEST PEACEFULNESS AND MAKE FINE USE OF THE VIEW. IN SO SMALL A BUILDING IT WAS WONDERED WHETHER THE OFFICE MIGHT NOT BE NICER WITH OUTSIDE LIGHT.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

4 MENTION 9 HALF MENTION 21 NO AWARD 34 TOTAL SUBMITTED.

OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE: MENTION- J.H.JOHNSON, R.L.MARSH, P.W.MESSICK.
HALF MENTION- P.E.CORRUBIA, W.J.FASH, D.HIGGINBOTHAM, S.LIM, A.K.MONTAGUE, C.R.WASLIN.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- D.SAWINSKI. HALF MENTION- B.DWYER, J.SCHROEDER.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: HALF MENTION- R.DEMING.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A SKETCH 3 - CLIENT'S ROOM IN A TELEVISION STUDIO
MAY 2, 1953 - AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

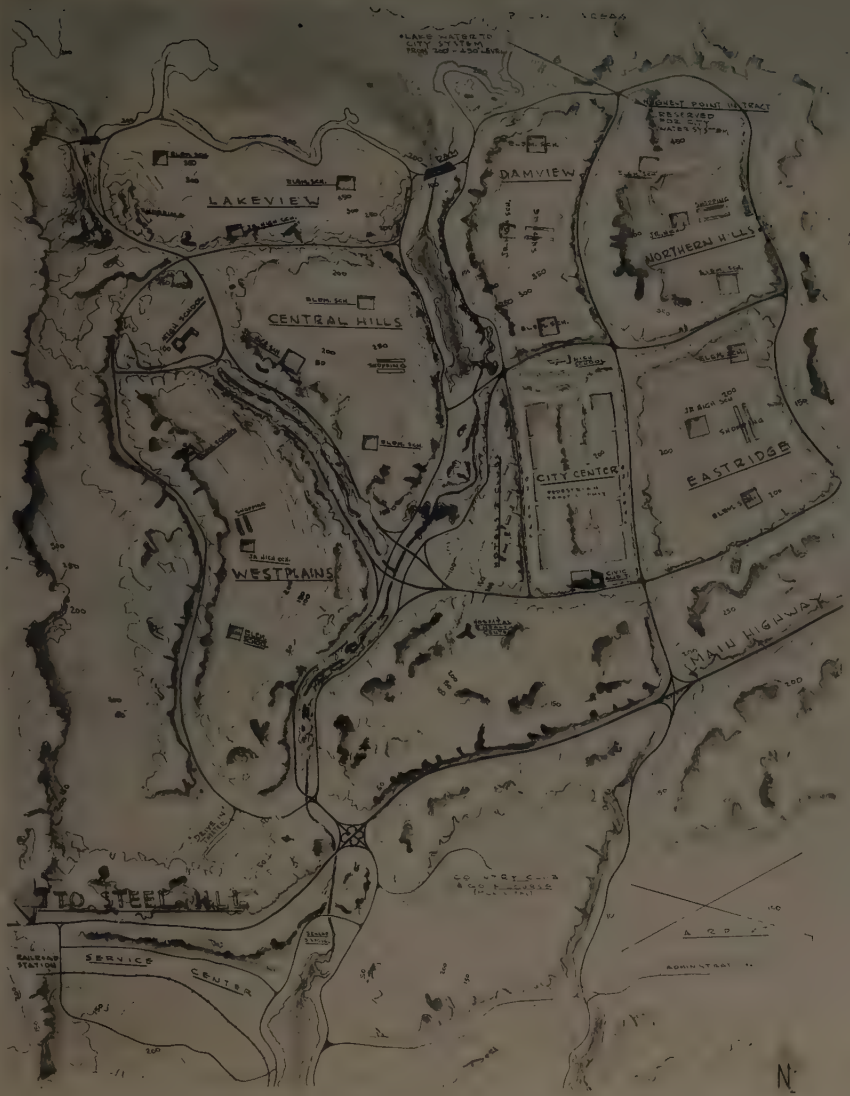
65. R.E.WALTERS, TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE — HALF MENTION

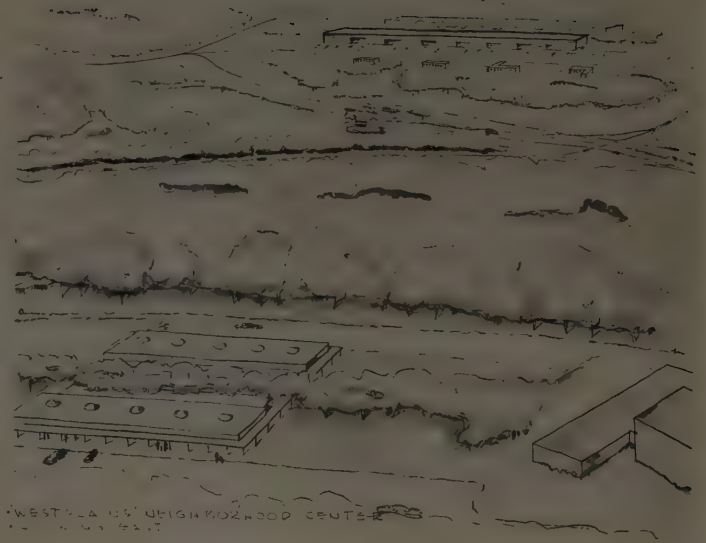
66. W.F.STEELY, TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE — HALF MENTION

CLASS B SKETCH 3 - A DINER ON A THROUGHWAY
MAY 2, 1953 - AT LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

67. R.L.MARSH, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE — MENTION

68. D.SAWINSKI, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME — MENTION





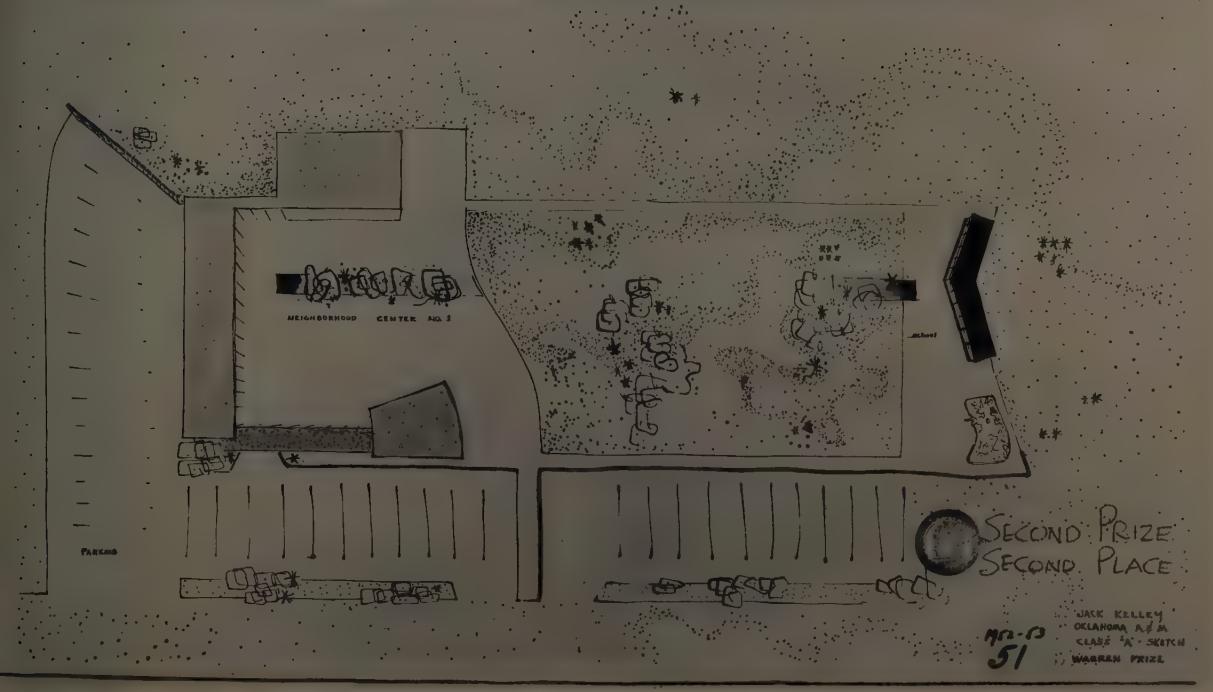
AN INDUSTRIAL STEEL TOWN

WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE

M52-D
50

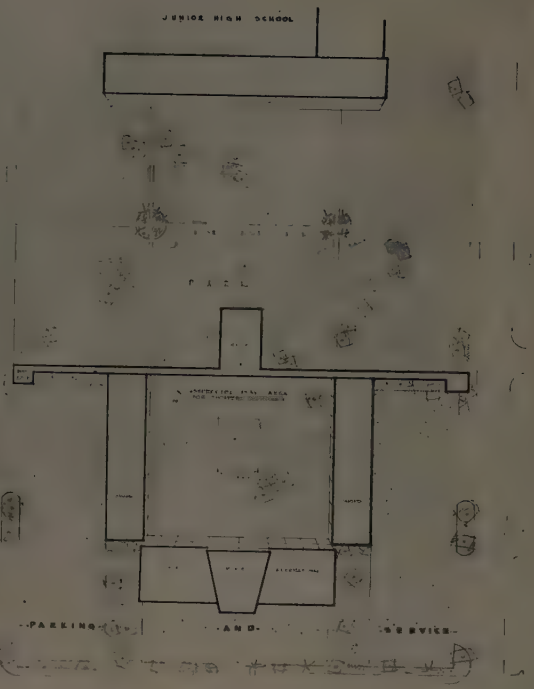

City Center area
Service Center area


NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER NO. 1
PARKING
SECOND PRIZE
SECOND PLACE
JACK KELLEY
OKLAHOMA A & M
CLASS 'A' SKETCH
WARREN PRIZE
MR-13
51

RESERVATION , CAMPING , ETC

NOTES:

1) EACH YEAR GRADUATE JR HIGH SCHOOL & ATTEND THE CIVIC HIGH SCHOOL.



THIRD PLACE

52

VIEW OF CENTER NO 5
SCALE 1" = 80'

"A STEEL TOWN"
CLASS-A WARREN
OKLA A&M COL.
L. HERB. PASEUR.

PERSPECTIVE – NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

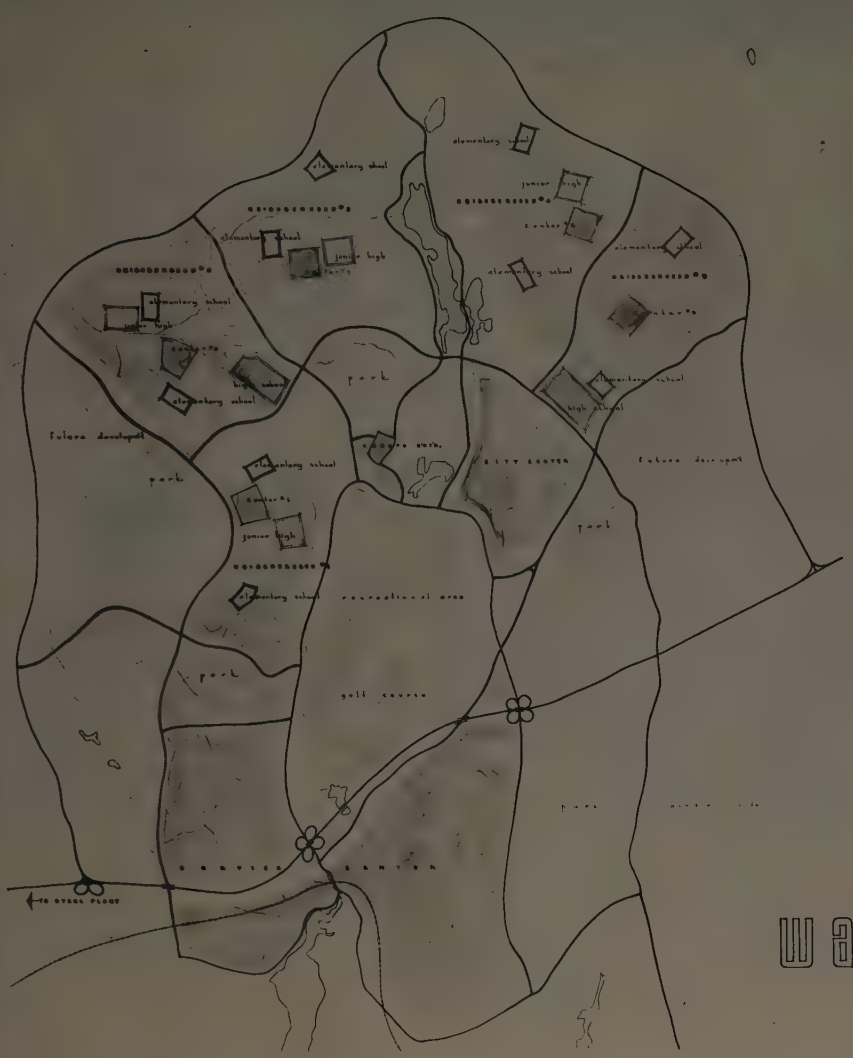
LEGEND:

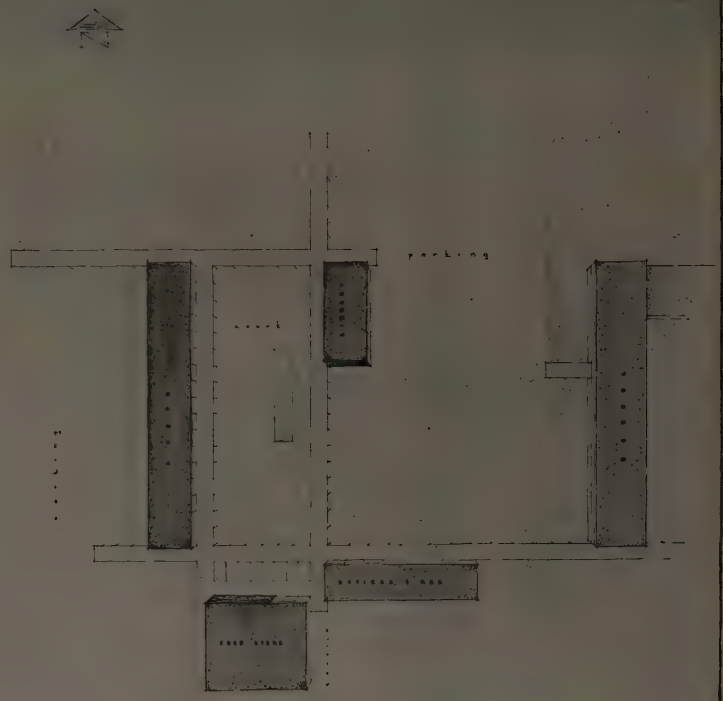
- PARK SYSTEM & GREEN BELT
- GOLF COURSE
- NEIGHBORHOOD
- SHOPPING CENTER
- CIVIC CENTER
- SCHOOLS
- SERVICE CENTER

WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE

53

JOHN J. BASEK, JR. FEB. 23 '33
"AN INDUSTRIAL STEEL TOWN"



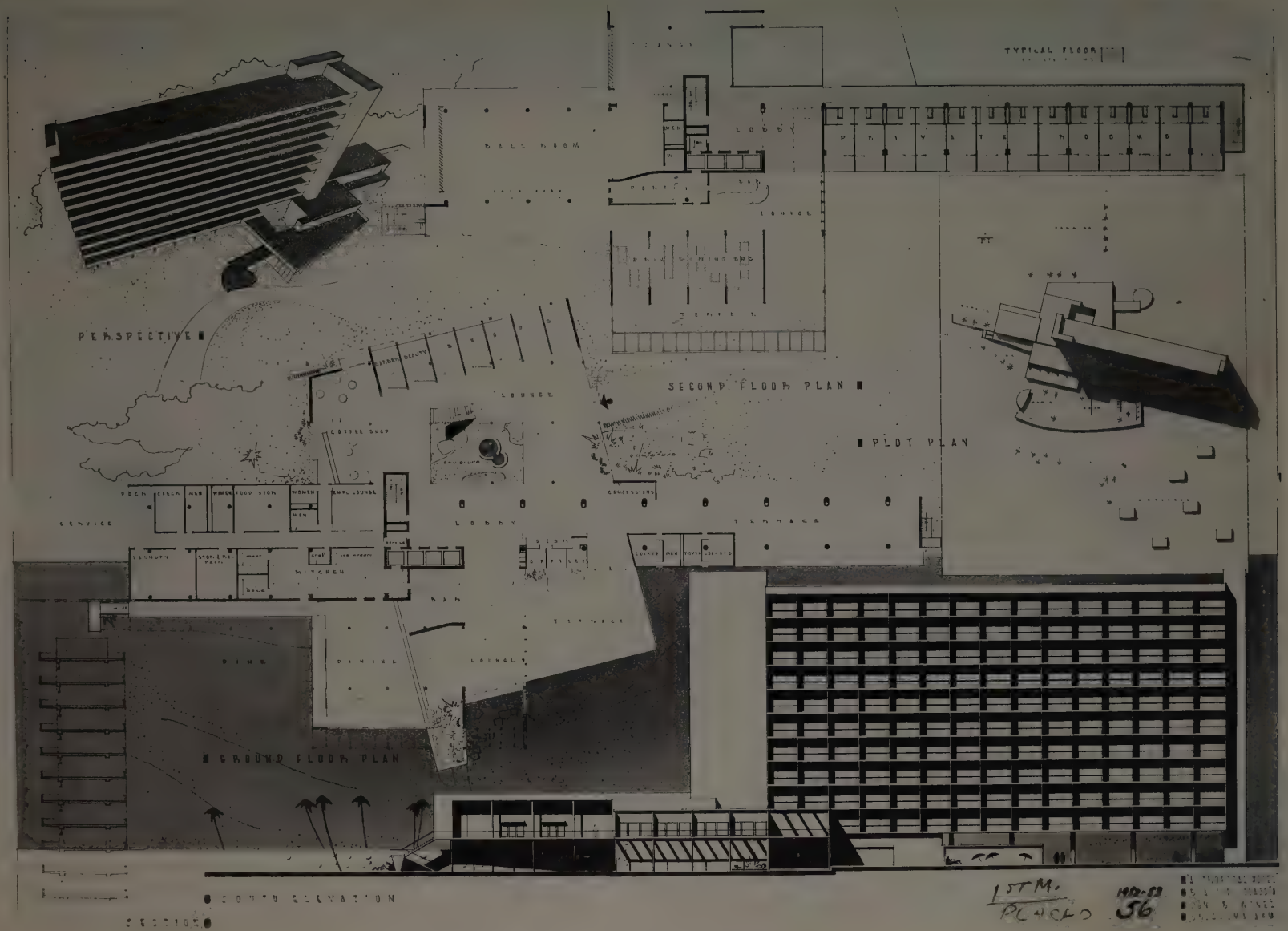


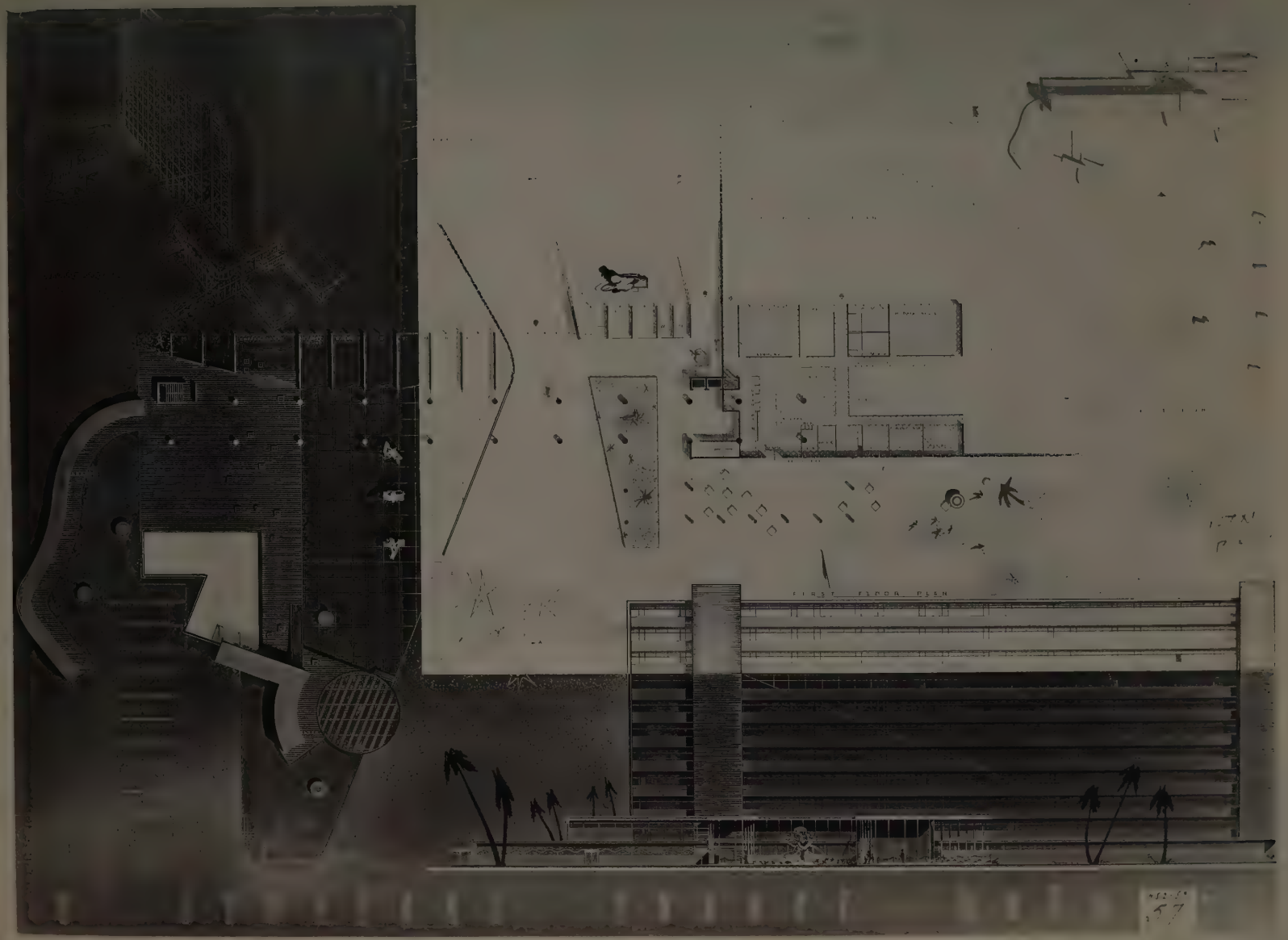
warren prize

FIFTH PLACE

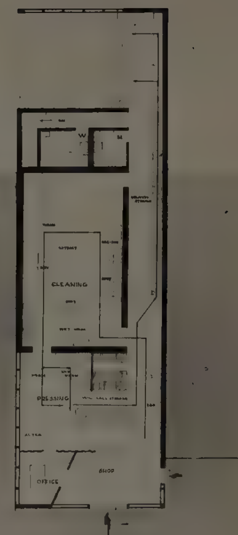
1952-D
54

"A STEEL TOWN"


PERSPECTIVE
BALL ROOM
LOBBY
LOUNGE
TYPICAL FLOOR
PRIVATE ROOMS
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
PLOT PLAN
TERRACE
KITCHEN
DINING
BAR
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SOUTH ELEVATION
SECTION
1ST M.
PLACED
56


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECTION

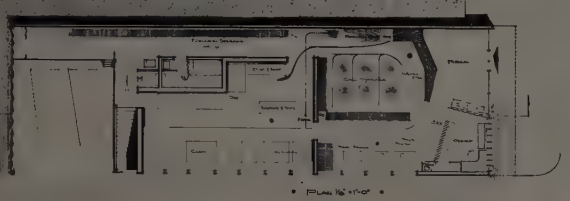


PLAN

N

1st M Placed

1952-53
59



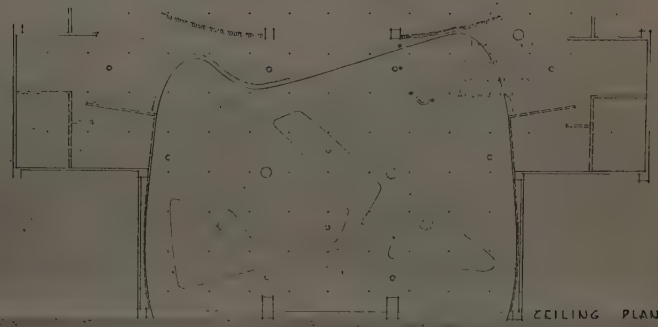
1 SEM
Plaza

60


PLAN
1962-63
61

SECTION C-C

2ND FLOOR PLAN



CEILING PLAN

SECTION B-B

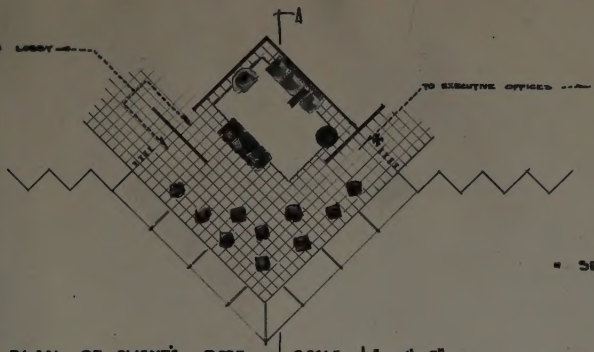
a theater lounge

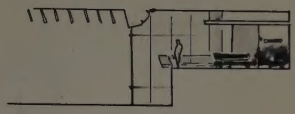
1962-63
62

II JOE SICKING
II CLASS 'B' PROB '5
II OKLAHOMA A&M
II A THEATOR LOUNGE


TROPICAL HOUSE
PERSPECTIVE
CEILING PLAN
SECTION 'B B'
PLAN
SECTION 'A A'
63

1952-53
64

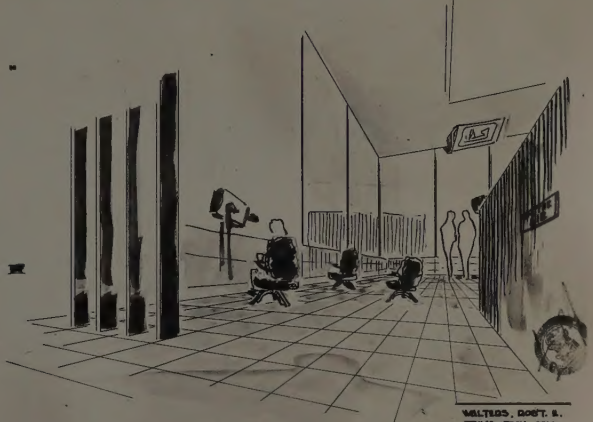




" SECTION AT Δ-Δ " SCALE ⅛" = 1'-0" "

" PLAN OF CLIENT'S ROOM " SCALE ¼" = 1'-0" "

... A VIEWING STUDIO WITH PROVISION FOR SPONTANEOUS CONFERENCES .....
... FLOORING - CORK TILE
... GLAZING TO BE SOUNDPROOF
... ALL VIEWING CHAIRS OF SWIVEL TYPE NOT FIXED TO FLOOR FOR GREATER FLEXIBILITY ...



" CLIENT'S VIEW PERSPECTIVE FROM POINT "X" ON PLAN "

WALTERS, ROBT. R.
TEXAS TECH. COLL.
CLASS A - SKETCH 3
" CLIENT'S ROOM IN A TELEVISION STUDIO"

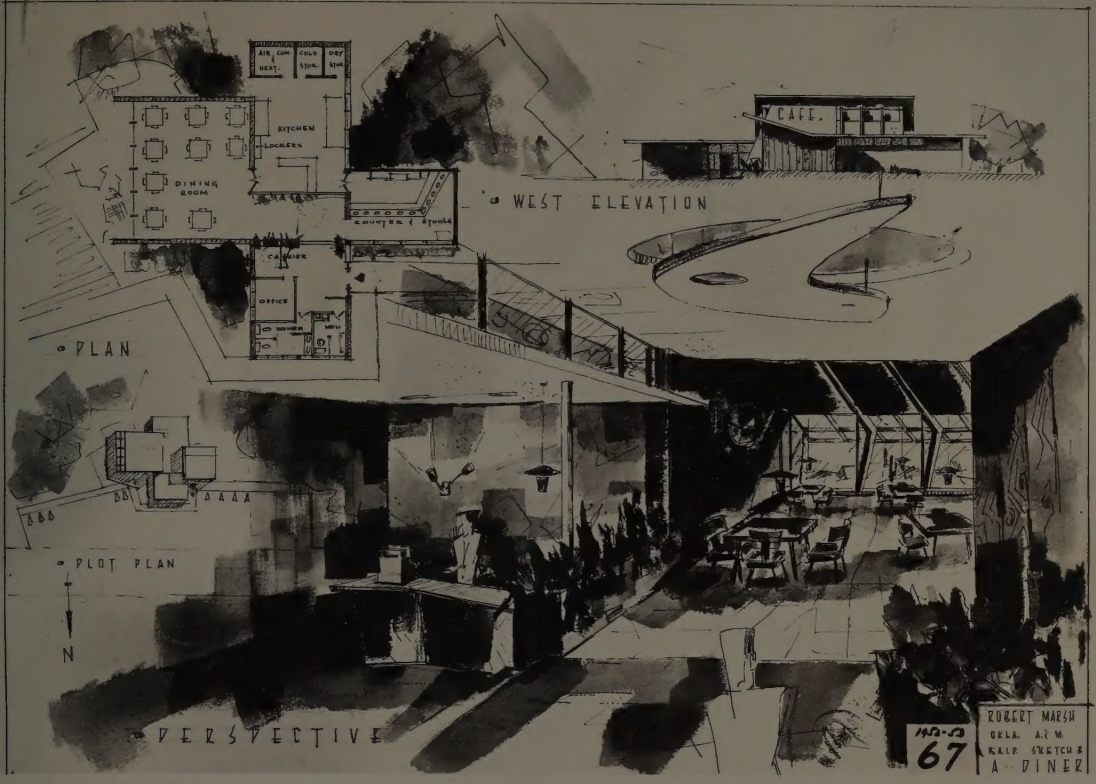
1952-53
65

SECTION THRU STUDIO

PLAN SC: 1/4"-1'-0"

William H. Healy
TEXAS TECH COLLEGE
CLASS A-SKETCH 3
Client room in TV Studio

1952-53
66


AIR CON. HEAT.
COLD STOR.
DRY STOR.
KITCHEN
LOCKERS
DINING ROOM
COUNTER & STOOLS
CASHIER
OFFICE
WOMEN
MEN
PLAN
CAFE.
WEST ELEVATION
PLOT PLAN
N
PERSPECTIVE
ARCH 67
ROBERT MARSH
OKLA. A & M
SKETCH
A DINER


Southeast Elev.
Tower
COUNTER
ARCH 68
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
NAME
GRADE
DATE
TITLE